FBIS DAILY REPORT

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JOINT ARMED FORCES ARRIVE IN CSSR FOR EXERCISES

LD241522 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The members of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces who will take part in the planned allied exercise "Shield-84" are arriving in Czechoslovakia.

At border crossings they are being cordially welcomed by representatives of party and state organs, workers of industrial and agricultural enterprises, and members of the socialist unions of the youth and Pioneers. At festively decorated railway stations there are brass bands and groups to welcome them. The festive atmosphere is also present at their places of arrival, from where the forces are proceeding to the military exercise areas. There is a similar scene along the routes being taken by the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army and Groups of Soviet Forces. In conversations with our workers, the soldiers of the Warsaw Pact armies are expressing their determination to fulfill the tasks set out for them in the course of the "Shield-84" exercises.

Preparations Finalized

LD252102 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] The "Shield-84" exercises, which will be taking place at the beginning of September on our territory, are considered an important step in improving the combat readiness of the participating armies. Let's take a look at how preparations are proceeding:

New field camps are springing up in military training areas and in the areas of the forthcoming "Shield-84" allies exercises. For example, this one will soon become the home of soldiers of the CSSR People's Army and of the GDR National People's Army [NVA]. Because the participating troops are arriving at this camp tomorrow, finishing touches are being hurriedly made. Pitching this field camp means erecting 76 tents and other social facilities. A small group of men accomplished this task in 3 days.

GDR, Hungarian Units Arrive

LD261841 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Members of the units of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, who will take part in planned joint exercises "Shield-84," are arriving in Czechoslovakia.

The units of the NVA were among the first to arrive. They were cordially welcomed at the railway border crossing at Decin by representatives of the party and state organs of the North Bohemia Region, along with the working people of industrial and agricultural enterprises. The NVA units then left Decin for the military training areas.

The members of the unit of the Hungarian People's Army, who are coming to take part in the allied exercises of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, "Shield-84", were welcomed at Komarno railway station today. The smiling faces of the soldiers indicated that they are determined to fulfill the upcoming demanding tasks of the exercises in difficult combat conditions as well as they can, proving their readiness to defend the socialist community. After a brief stopover they continued their journey to the military training area.

CSSR, PACT ARMIES FIGHT U.S. HEGEMONISTIC GOALS

AU241401 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Army General Martin Dzur, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of national defense: "The Shield of Socialism and Peace"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee report submitted by Comrade Gustav Husak, its general secretary and CSSR president, at the 16th party congress stated: "OUR MOST IMPORTANT TASKS INCLUDE CONSOLIDATING AND ENHANCING OUR COUNTRY'S DEFENSE ABILITY. WE WILL CONTINUE BUILDING THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE'S ARMY AS AN INSEPARABLE COMPONENT OF THE WARSAW PACT JOINT ARMED FORCES. WE WILL SPARE NEITHER ENERGY, NOR MEANS IN MAKING OUR ARMY A HIGHLY MODERN ARMY, INFINITELY DEVOTED TO THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLES, AND CAPABLE OF DEFENDING PEACE AND THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOCIALISM JOINTLY WITH THE SOVIET ARMY AND THE ARMIES OF THE OTHER WARSAW PACT STATES." This task is becoming increasingly significant, particularly at present when, due to the aggresive policy of the reactionary forces headed by the United States, international tension continues to increase and the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war is also on the increase.

Together with its NATO allies, the United States is implementing its military-strategic concept of "direct confrontation" in all spheres of relations with the socialist states. A specific expression of this trend is its effort to acquire military-strategic supremacy over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. In its efforts to suppress all that is progressive, and to achieve its hegemonic goals, the United States is constantly fanning new hotbeds of tension throughout the world; it is supporting the most reactionary fascist and racist regimes, crudely meddling in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and undertaking direct military actions against them. Proof of this is the barbarous aggression toward Grenada, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, the consistent terror against Cuba, and the continuing brutal suppresion of the liberal-minded people of El Salvador and of the broad people's masses in other countries of Latin America. The U.S. expansionism is, however, not restricted to the American continent alone. It is also manifest in the area of the Pacific and of the Indian Ocean, in the constant support granted to terrorist Afghan gangs, in the hostile activity against the SRV and Kampuchea.

But the most dangerous and most risky steps are being undertaken by American imperialism in Europe. The NATO armies are being armed with additional, more perfect missiles, airplanes, and tanks. The deployment of new American nuclear missiles -- Pershing II and cruise missiles -- on the territory of certain states of Western Europe is evoking extraordinary danger. Acording to Washington's calculations, these weapons are meant to enable the militarists and adventurists from the United States and NATO to carry out the first nuclear disarming strike against the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, and thus ensure their own victory in the war.

This dangerous policy stands in great contrast to the peace-loving policy pursued by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which follows from the very substance of their social system and from their realization of the great historic responsibility which they bear for the maintenance of world peace. That is why their initiatives and concrete peace proposals are aimed at guaranteeing international security, social progress, freedom, and the independence of nations.

Nevertheless, the socialist countries' effort to constructively resolve the serious problems of contemporary international relations does not mean that we will passively watch the war preparations of the United States and its allies.

We fully back the words of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the CPSU Central Committee's extraordinary February session when he stressed: "...But we will premit nobody to disrupt the achieved military equilibrium. Let nobody doubt in the least that we will continue to take care of the consolidation of our country's defense ability, so as to have sufficient means to cool the hotheads of military adventurers."

In the interests of their security and of maintaining peace, the socialist countries are intensifying their unity of action and mutual collaboration and improving the mechanism of their multilateral cooperation and integration. Their common course was unanimously reaffirmed at the meeting of top representatives of CEMA member-states, held in Moscow in the middle of June [1984] and it was anchored in the adopted declaration: "Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Cooperation."

The socialist states' joint effort to avert a nuclear catastrophe is, however, encountering a negative stand on the part of the West, which is staking everything on achieving military supremacy. From this viewpoint, the deepening of military cooperation among the Warsaw Pact states is becoming increasingly important. It is resolving a twofold task: the collective ensurance of the international defense of socialism and the successful defense of world peace. In fulfilling this task, the decisive share falls on the Warsaw Pact's Joint Armed Forces, which have always represented, and represent now, an insurmountable barrier for any aggressor. Thier unity, close collaboration, combat strength, and state of readiness are one of the most important factors in the fight against the danger of the outbreak of nuclear conflict.

In view of the current complicated international situation, it is necessary to constantly strengthen their combat readiness, and their ability to ward off anyone who wants to threaten their socialist achievements and socialism.

The highest form of preparing the fraternal armies to ward off imperialist aggression is joint allied exercises. These include all kings of combat and political training necessary for conducting a modern battle successfully. It is not their aim to demonstrate the military strength of the socialist states; their aim is to achieve a high degree of combat readiness of the allied armed forces as a whole.

The exercises take place under conditions that approach to the utmost real combat situations. Their exacting nature is a thorough test of the political, professional, moral, psychic, and physical preparedness of all the participants. New ways and methods of combat control and command are implemented and perfected during the exercises, and the activity of staff and the collaboration of individual armies and branches of the armed services is harmonized. Valuable experience is acquired in training the troops under various geographical, terrain, and weather conditions.

However, the allied exercises are not merely a purely military affair, they are also important political actions. During the exercises the members of fraternal armies get to know each other better, and they establish combat friendships. Their patriotic and international awareness and feelings strengthen and develop during the exercises. As proved by the knowledge and experience gained during the exercises since 1961, they also became strong manifestations of comradeship, friendship, and unity of the allied armies and the working people of the country on whose territory they were being held.

We are absolutely sure that the same will happen during the "Shield-84" exercises of the troops of Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, which will be held at the beginning of September on the territory of the CSSR. We regard them as a significant measure for perfecting the troops' combat readiness, as a means for further consolidating the international comradeship and fraternity of troops who are fellow-combatants.

The "Shield-84" exercises, in which members of all armies of the Warsaw Pact states will participate, will be yet another significant expression of international unity, mutual cooperation, and moral-political strength. They will also be an expression and embodiment of the Leninist principle of the unity of construction and defense of socialism, and of the permanent care devoted by fraternal communist and workers parties to the growth of the socialist community's defense strength. The fact that the Czechoslovak People's Army has been charged with organizing the exercise is understood by us as an expression of great trust and appreciation. At the same time it will provide us with a unique opportunity to show the members of the fraternal armies the results we have achieved under CPCZ leadership in building and defending the developed socialist society and in carrying out the economic and social program adopted by the 16th party congress. We consider it particularly significant that the allied exercises that are being prepared will be held in our country at a time when all our people, and together with them the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, will be entering the period of glorious 40th anniversaries of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national-liberation struggle and the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army. The events that took place 40 years ago have gone down in the modern history of our peoples forever: They have become the lasting symbol of the unbreakable alliance and friendship between our people and the Soviet people, between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Armed Forces. From the legacy of those events we draw constant strength and determination in our daily effort to achieve the all-round development of socialism and to ensure its reliable defense.

The soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army fully realize their great responsibility in the defense of our socialist fatherland and of the western border of the entire socialist community. That is why they will exert all their energy to fulfill their tasks during the exercises and to contribute toward making the Warsaw Pact a firm shield which forever reliably defends the revolutionary achievements of our own people, as well as those of the people of fraternal countries, and which loyally serves peace and progress.

Under the CPCZ's leadership, with the direct support of its Central Committee, and in close cooperation with representatives of the allied command of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, with the Soviet Union and with other fraternal armies, we have done everything to make the exercises successful.

In the same way, the party and state bodies in the regions, districts, and localities in which the exercises will be taking place have done everything to create the best possible conditions and the most favorable atmosphere for the participants.

We are convinced that the "Shield-84" joint allied exercises will further consolidate the cohesion, combat skill, and friendship of all the participating armies. We expect the exercises to yield new knowledge, to enrich our experience, and to perfect the practical skills and abilities of commanders, staffs, and troops in conducting modern combat activities. At the same time, they will contribute to the maximum toward enhancing the combat strength, preparedness, and readiness of our armies. They will also lead to closer fraternal, comradely relations between the peoples of the Warsaw Pact states and to the further consolidation of the unity of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the working people. They will also provide a clear and comprehensible answer and a warning to all enemies of socialism and peace.

REAGAN 'BOASTS' OF MILITARISTIC U.S. POLICY

AU251800 Tirana ATA in English 1745 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Tirana, August 25 (ATA) -- At a speech held at the convention of the Republican Party, where he was assigned as candidate of this party to the post of the President of the United States for the coming four year period, Reagan boasted of the militaristic and aggressive course of his administration and advertised the so-called "recovery" of the U.S. economy during the years of his presidency.

The fact that over 100 billion dollars have been added to the budget of Pentagon testifies in the best way to the unchanged militaristic and aggressive course of the United States during these three years and a half of the presidency of Reagan. To this testify also the aggressive policy and activity of U.S. imperialism in Central America, the Middle East and other regions of the world. During the said period, 40,000 soldiers have been added to the U.S. military forces far and wide the world, carrying their number to more than 530,000. During this time, the Soviet-U.S. race to further modernize the mass extermination weapons and to increase their stocks has been considerably intensified. Concerning the so-called "recovery" of the U.S. economy, the official data show that the U.S. budget deficit is expected to reach the colossal sum of 190 billion dollars, by the end of the coming month, while the trade deficit for this year is expected to amount to 120 billion dollars, or twice more than last year. Meanwhile, from 1980 on, the number of the Americans living below what is called "the official poverty level" has amounted to more than 35 million people, thus marking an increase of nearly 30 percent.

REAGAN PLEDGE TO MEET CHERNENKO VIEWED

AU261405 Tirana ATA in English 0955 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Tirana, August 26 (ATA) -- In a speech held at the meeting with Americans who have taken part in the wars outside the United States, Reagan reiterated the pledge of his administration to continue the hitherto aggressive course, which, according to his words, "has reinforced the American military strength."

Reagan stressed that alongside with the enhancement of the military power the American Administration has continued efforts to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union on nuclear weapons. At the same time he voiced his support for the increase of American military spendings. Meanwhile, in an interview given to the American newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES the head of the White House declared that he welcomes a meeting with Soviet leaders. Reagan stresses that he is "ready to meet with Chernenko at any time and in any place", but added on the other side that such a meeting cannot take place before the November presidential elections in the United States are held.

It is not difficult to understand that the Soviet-American talks will have to do especially with the bargains on weapons, a usual and stale slogan used time and again by the heads of the two superpowers for demagogical consumption before the eyes of public opinion. The nature of such talks has been well realised since a long time. The superpowers sit at the negotiation table just to hatch up new plots to the detriment of the freedom loving people, their freedom and independence. Their mutual accusations serve to cover up the dark imperialist plans for domination and hegemony in the world.

FRG WARNING ON U.S. TRADE POLICY NOTED

AU251808 Tirana ATA in English 1759 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Tirana, August 25 (ATA) -- The news agencies report that the Government of the German Federal Republic warned the American Government regarding the latters attempts to dictate its trade policy. The West German Government has reported that it will oppose "if it is necessary with legislative measures" the American attempts for restrictions on the West German exports to other countries.

The West German warning is made because a debate is being held in the American Congress in regard to the measures that should be adopted so that America controls the allies' exports to other countries. The West German Minister of Economy Martin Vangemann declared that the Bonn government "will not allow restrictions in this direction". His spokesman Volcker Fransen added that "if the United States will impose 'extra territorial-controls' on its allies' exports, Bonn will react."

MURRA ATTENDS PARTISAN COMMEMORATION IN DIBER

AU261401 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Tirana, August 26 (ATA) -- The people of the District of Diber received with love and enthusiasm yesterday the former partisans of the 18th Shock Brigades who came from different districts of the homeland to celebrate together the 40th anniversary of the creation of this fighting formation of the National Liberation Army and the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the district.

A popular rally was organised in the square in front of the Korabi hotel. Present were also the former cadre of the brigade, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and minister of the people's defence, Prokop Murra, the member of the Central Committee of the party and the vice chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian people, Pilo Peristeri, the First Secretary of the district party committee Faik Kopaci and other comrades.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NORWAY -- Tirana, August 23 (ATA) -- On August 21, 1984, the ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Kingdom of Norway, Izedin Hajdini presented the credentials to the king of Norway, Olaf V. [Excerpt] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 23 Aug 84 AU]

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO ROMANIA

AU240933 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, premier:

Dear comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf, we send you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the fraternal Romanian people, most cordial greetings on the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist and capitalist oppression.

Following the decisive victories of the Soviet Army during World War II, and the defeat of the fascist armies by the Soviet Army in the Yashko-Kishinev operation, the democratic, patriotic, and antifascist forces in Romania led by the Communist Party, organized an armed insurrection on 23 August 1944 and overthrew the military-fascist dictatorship. This victorious antifascist insurrection marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the Romanian people, and created favorable conditions for conducting profound revolutionary transformations in the political, economic, and cultural life of the country.

Liberated from fascist domination and relying on close mutual cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, new Romania, in a very short time, achieved remarkable successes in its comprehensive development. From a country with poorly developed industry and backward agriculture, within 40 years Romania became an agro-industrial state. We sincerely rejoice at these successes of fraternal and neighboring Romania.

We note with satisfaction that the relationship of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the BCP and the RCP and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania is developing ever increasingly. We are convinced that these relations will develop further on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and in the interest of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, the unity of the fraternal socialist countries, and the struggle for peace and social progress.

We are also convinced that in the present international situation, exacerbated by U.S. imperialism and the aggressive NATO bloc, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, as members of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, together with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, will make further constant efforts and actively contribute to removing the danger of a nuclear war and to promoting disarmament, detente, peace, and world security.

On the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, we wish you, dear comrades, and all Romanian Communists and working people, new successes in constructing the comprehensively developed socialist society in your country, further progress for the benefit of the Romanian people, and worthily greet the 13th RCP Congress.

RCP'S RADULESCU ON ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY

AU241412 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 23 August on pages 4-5 carries a 3,200-word article by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, entitled "Romania's Successes in the Construction of Socialism." The article deals primarily with Romania's economic successes, listing many figures who have demonstrated "Romania's great achievements along the socialist road." Radulescu repeatedly stresses "the decisive contribution of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president to modernizing the country's economy" and Ceausescu's successes in other areas of Romania's economy.

Of Romania's international relations Radulescu says: "The RCP is developing an intense international activity, which fully corresponds with the interests of the Romanian people, all peoples, and the cause of socialism, peace, and international security. Today our country has friends throughout the world and enjoys great authority, emerging as one of the most active players in the struggle for a policy of confidence and understanding, detente and cooperation. This unanimous recognition is associated primarily with the tireless activity and initiatives that have had the response of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president, creator and initiator of our entire foreign policy. Under his dynamic impetus friendship and cooperation in many areas between Romania and the other socialist countries, and above all with our neighbors and particularly the USSR, are developing. We think that the documents adopted at the recent Moscow CEMA summit create a broad and effective basis for increasing trade, strengthening mutually beneficial economic cooperation, and solving through joint efforts, complicated problems such as satisfying needs for fuels, energy, and raw materials. The relations between Romania and the developing and the nonaligned countries have developed as never before, and our relations with the developed capitalist countries are increasing as well. Our country's contribution to the struggle for peace, the defense of the basic right of the people -- the right to life and an independent and free existance, and the efforts to stop the arms race and bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, has increased unprecedentedly. The same can be said about Romania's contribution to establishing a climate of security in Europe, liberating our continent from all nuclear weapons, turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone of peace and good-neighborly relations, freed from all foreign bases, liquidating the underdevelopment, establishing a new international economic order, and liquidating all conflicts and hotbeds in a peaceful way, through negotiations, as a vitally important condition of international detente."

Radulescu notes in conclusion the "traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the RCP and between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples," and in this context points out the "importance of the meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, which since 1965 have become an established and regular practice, particularly beneficial to both sides."

TODOROV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BUCHAREST

AU241124 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] On 24 August the Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Comrade Stanko Todorov returned from Bucharest, where it took part in the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from fascism and capitalism.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, deputy ministers, and responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

FRG, ITALIAN MEDIA REBUT BULGARIAN CONNECTION

AU241315 Sofia BTA in English 0958 GMT 24 Aug 84

["Plot Against Pope: the Hand of the Right" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 24 (BTA) -- The dispatches from Rome cover the strong repercussions among the Italian public and in the Italian press of the documentary on the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II, beamed on the West German TV network "Westdeutscher Rundfunk". It is noted that the accusations of Bulgaria's involvement in the attack have been utterly refuted. The telecast has produced convincing documentary evidence that the attempts on the Pope's life has been mounted by the Grey Wolves, a Turkish ultraright terrorist organisation.

"The Bulgarian connection, fabricated with the help and on the initiative of the CIA, was unmasked as a lie", points out the PAESE SERA newspaper. On its part, IL TEMPO sharply criticizes the Italian justiciary and notes that the "Westdeutscher Rundfunk" telecast has completely disproved all charges against the Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov and against Bulgaria.

The West German journalists claim that certain services in the West have been informed about the preparations to attack the Pope, and yet they have not taken any measures. The Italian public met these disclosures with particular indignation. In the view of the press, the only conclusion that can be drawn from them is that the shots against the Pope have been fired with these services' tacit consent. The papers also quote the statements of a former accomplice to Agca's terrorist actions, who says that Agca has always been and continues to be an outright anticommunist and neo-fascist.

In the common opinion, the West German TV show is the latest proof of the groundlessness and bias of the U.S.-led campaign against Bulgaria.

GREEK TU DELEGATION TALKS END, PLAN SIGNED

AU251530 Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 25 (BTA) -- Mr. Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, and Mr. Georgios Raftopoulos [spelling as received], chairman of the General Confederation of Greek Labour, gave a high assessment to the Bulgaro-Greek trade union talks held here which ended today with the signing of a plan for cooperation.

Expressing their belief that this new document will have a lasting influence in promoting and broadening contacts between the two trade union centres, the two chairmen emphasised the readiness to cooperate in the struggle for the preservation of peace, for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

"We assess Bulgaro-Greek trade union cooperate as a contribution to the all-around development of cooperation between the two countries and the two peoples and as a common contribution of the two trade union centres in the organisation of a worker's trade union front in defence of peace, which is a task of paramount importance today", Mr Petur Dyulgerov said.

Mr. Georgios Raftopoulos expressed his hope that a meeting between the leaders of the trade union centres of the Balkan countries on the issue of disarmanent, peace and turning the Balkans into a nuclear weapon-free zone will be held in 1985.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES FDP'S MISCHNIK IN VARNA

AU261945 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Varna, August 26 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council received in the Evksinovgrad residence Mr. Wolfgang Mischnik, deputy chairman of the Freie Demokratische Partei (FDP) of the FRG and chairman of its parliamentary faction. He is on a visit to this country at the invitation of the standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS) as head of a delegation of the FDP.

The talks discussed issues of the bilateral relations as well as topical issues of the international situation. Mr. Todor Zhivkov spoke of Bulgaria's constant, constructive and peaceful foreign policy. He stressed that in the present aggravated international situation the only alternative is the policy of detente, curbing the arms race, establishing of an atmosphere of friendship and trust in international relations and consolidating peace and security in Europe and the world.

Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the BZNS and first vice president of the State Council also took part in the talks.

East-West Dialogue Urged

LD241547 Hamburg DPA in German 0956 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn/Sofia, 24 Aug (DPA) -- In discussions with leading Bulgarian politicians in Sofia, an FDP parliamentary group delegation underlined the desire to continue East-West dialogue. Dieter Julius Cronenberg, deputy chairman of the group, demanded that the Federal Republic and Bulgaria utilize all opportunities to end the "radio silence" between the two superpowers and to prevent talks between the blocs from breaking off.

The FDP group informed Bonn today that their Bulgarian interlocutors were Petur Tanchev, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Svetla Doskalova, minister of justice; and Milena Stamboliyska, deputy chairman of the National Assembly. Tanchev expressed the conviction that head of state Todor Zhivkov's planned visit to Bonn in September would be a further step toward improving relations between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic.

Cronenberg, Klaus Beckmann, and Torsten Wolfgramm, managers of the parliamentary group, have been in Bulgaria since Thursday for a 5-day visit. They then want to spend 5 days in Romania. Due to a cold, Wolfgang Mischnick, leader of the FDP group and head of the delegation, will not join the deputies until Saturday.

Nonuse of Force Discussed

LD271016 Hamburg DPA in German 0910 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn/Sofia, 27 Aug (DPA) -- Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FDP Bundestag Group, was received for a talk lasting nearly 2 hours with Bulgarian head of state Todor Zhivkov in Sofia.

The FDP Group announced in Bonn on Monday that the talk centered on questions of the policy of detente and peace, and the development of relations between the Federal Republic and Bulgaria.

In their talk, which took place in an "extremely open and friendly atmosphere," the two politicians agreed on Sunday that in the present phase of the international situation it is essential to remove East-West mistrust through confidence-building measures. In this, one key role is played by an agreement on the nonuse of force between NATO and the Warsaw Pact since this would be a decisive precondition for more far-reaching disarmament negotiations. In this an important role attaches to the smaller and medium-sized states in their respective alliance systems.

The two sides also welcomed the fact that political, economic and cultural cooperation between Bonn and Sofia has been developing well. The intention is to make intensive progress on this path.

Mischnick, who was in Bulgaria on an official visit lasting several days at the head of an FDP Group delegation, proceeded by air to Romania on Monday. Talks with leading politicians are also planned to take place in Bucharest.

MOZAMBIQUE'S SAMORA MACHEL ARRIVES 25 AUGUST

AU251308 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] On 25 August at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Samora Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, arrived in Bulgaria on a working and friendly visit.

At Varna airport the high guest was cordially greeted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Samora Machel reviewed the representative unit of the Bulgarian Navy, which presented honors, and greeted the sailors. The two countries' anthems were played. Comrade Todor Zhivkov introduced to Comrade Samora Machel the officials who came to the airport: Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Petur Mladenov; Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee; and other officials of the okrug and the city.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Samora Machel received the festive march of the naval unit. Afterward the high guest headed for Eksinovgrad, where his official residence will be. Thousands of people spontaneously greeted Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Samora Machel along the road, thereby expressing their support for the constantly developing cooperation between the two friendly peoples, and for Bulgaria's willingness to live in peace and understanding with all states.

Talks Open

AU251803 Sofia BTA in English 1725 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Varna, August 25 (BTA) -- The talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr. Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of Mozambique started here today.

The Bulgarian side to the talks is represented by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Mozambique Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation and Mr. Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs.

The Mozambique side to the talks is represented by Mr. Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Frelimo Party and minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Julio Zamith Carrilho, member of the CC of the Frelimo Party and minister of housing and water resources and Mr. Joao Ferreira, minister of agriculture.

In a friendly atmosphere the two leaders discussed a wide range of issues of bilateral cooperation. They gave a positive assessment to the development of economic and techno-scientific relations between the two countries and outlined measures for their further broadening.

Zhivkov Gives Dinner

AU251924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] On 25 August at Varna's Grand Hotel, Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner in honor of Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The dinner was attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, and Dimitur Stanishev; Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee; Strakhil Khristov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Varna Okrug People's Council; Andrey Takanyakov, Bulgarian ambassador to Mozambique; and official members of the Mozambique delegation.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Samora Machel proposed toasts, which were listened to with great attention. The dinner took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Talks Completed

AU261717 Sofia BTA in English 1649 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Varna, August 26 (BTA) -- The final talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council and Mr. Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique passed in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding. Today the two leaders informed each other of the situation in their countries and discussed some topical issues of the international situation.

Mr Todor Zhivkov spoke of the achievements of the Bulgarian people in the implementation of the tasks set by the 12th Congress of the BCP and the national party conference and of the initiatives undertaken by them on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. On his part the guest spoke of the efforts of the Mozambique people to transform into life the decisions taken by the Fourth Congress of the Frelimo Party.

The two leaders exchanged opinions on a wide range of international topics: The East-West relations and the issues of disarmament and stopping the arms race. They analysed the situation in the Middle East, Asia, Central America and Africa and devoted special attention to the situation in the African south.

The talks confirmed the identical opinions and stands of the two countries on the issues discussed.

TAKOV TALKS WITH EQUATORIAL GUINEA PRESIDENT

AU251450 Sofia BTA in English 1339 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 25 (BTA) -- Yesterday, passing our country on his way home Lt.-Col. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasodo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, made a short stay in our country.

He met and had friendly talks with Mr. Peko Takov, vice president of the State Council. Mr Marcelino Nguema Onguene, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, and other members of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea took part in the talks. Mr. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, was present on the Bulgarian side.

This morning the guest and the officials accompanying him left this country.

TSANOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CANADA

AU251807 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Canadian Government, a Bulgarian agricultural delegation led by Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the Party-Governmental Coun il on Agriculture and Forestry, departed for Canada.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR AWARDED ON DEPARTURE -- On 16 August Peko Takov, deputy chairman of the State Council, awarded Mohammed Bouzada, Algerian ambassador to Bulgaria, with the Madara Horseman Order, First Degree, for his efforts in developing the two countries' relations and on his final departure from Bulgaria. The ceremony was attended by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

VIEWS OF REAGAN, BUSH SPEECHES IN DALLAS

Very Belligerent

LD241204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The Republican Party convention has ended in Dallas. Our correspondent, Michal Stasz, has sent us the following dispatch from the convention about its conclusion:

It is understandable that neither Reagan nor Bush carried out any self-criticism in their respective speeches. On the contrary, they were very belligerent and put the blame squarely on the Democratic Party for all the maladies in the United States, starting with inflation, through drug taking among young people, and ending with the high crime rate. Reagan even presented the unprecedented growth of armaments, and particularly the fact that the American military machine crushed tiny Grenada, as credits to his administration. As he said, the situation there is allegedly returning to normal and that all that the United States has left in Grenada is freedom. At the same time American newspaper correspondents based on that island have been reporting these very days that as a consequence of U.S. intervention the same primitive dictator, who was swept away by the nation's wrath several years ago, is again assuming power there.

Otherwise, foreign policy cropped up only rarely in speeches. Reagan described the United States as the most peace-loving country in modern history, totally ignoring all American wars of intervention in the past and plans for the future. But now the only important thing is to ensure he is elected and not what the truth is and what his real intentions are.

Extreme Right-Wing Positions

LD241151 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The 33d National Republican Party Convention ended in Dallas last night with a speech delivered by President Ronald Reagan in which he formally confirmed his acceptance of candidacy for the office of United States President for another 4-year period. At the same time George Bush also accepted nomination for the post of the next vice president of the United States.

Reagan's speech fully proved that the Republican Party has shifted to the positions occupied by the party's extreme right wing. From the speech it emerged that the United States, under Reagan's leadership, will continue to exert all its energy and means to carry out an intensive arms buildup. Reagan indicated that the United States in the future also wants to carry out an aggressive imperialist policy in all parts of the world, step up its policy of confrontation with the socialist countries, above all with the Soviet Union, with the aim of achieving decisive military superiority, and carry through the realization of its hegemonistic plans.

In contrast to the recent Democratic Party Convention, which adopted conclusions that in some respects are, after all, more acceptable to the majority of the U.S. population and to the world at large, the Republican party convention set out conclusions whose realization would lead to another reduction in the living standards of the majority of the U.S. population and to a further dangerous worsening of the international situation. The Soviet newappaer PRAVDA, in a commentary devoted to that convention, stresses that the Republican Party program can only be described as the crowning of rampant militarism.

Arms Industry Helps Reagan

LD251255 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Vaclav Kvasnicka commentary]

[Text] A U.S. Democratic government would be a government of pessimism and fear, and would result in a deterioration of the situation. The Republican government is a government of hope, self-confidence, and growth in America. These words were said by Ronald Reagan Thursday at the Republican convention in Dallas shortly after being nominated as presidential candidate. They are quite characteristic. He simply puts the blame for mishaps on others, and portrays himself to the world almost as if he were its savior. He is not at all concerned that it is precisely this world which does not trust Reagan, that it does not believe in his words or his deeds. It is rightly said about Reagan, especially after he declared that he will begin bombing the Soviet Union in 5 minutes, that he is capable of anything.

But it would be too simplistic to see the situation in this way. Reagan is, of course, not an omnipotent man. Reagan is, in fact, above all a product of the contemporary most aggressive imperialism, U.S. imperialism. He was helped into the presidential seat in the White House not by his ability, not through his charm, but first and foremost the mightiest force of contemporary North America -- the arms manufacturers. He owes his election in 1980 to them in particular, and he is relying on them in the coming presidential elections. He is not at all concerned with the American people and the nations of the world, even though he often pretends he is. The interests of the monopolies are most important to him. For them, America has become secure. It allegedly needs room, just like room was once upon a time needed by German militarism clamoring for rule of the world.

This is why Reagan is attempting to put the United States above all the other nations of our planet; this is why he is trying to convince Americans that the United States is predestined for a leadership role over the whole world. Unfortunately, this negative moment which in reality is nothing other than a totally open aggresive variation of the policies of former U.S. governments, is completely negatively reflected in the practical actions of the U.S. Government. [sentence as heard] It is above all reflected in the feverish arms buildup. The scientific brains and the vast financial resources of the United States serve the most fantastic arms programs which threaten humanity with total annihilation. This is how the U.S. arms concerns make profit. That is the case with the production of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile deployed in Western Europe. That is the case with the MX strategic missiles, and the U.S. project for militarizing space.

Already in 1982, the Pentagon estimated that the production of antimissile defense would give U.S. arms monopolies a profit of $500 billion. Later, this sum was said to be relatively low. As it became clear this week, the United States is also developing a new antimissile weapon using an X-ray laser which is credited with some sort of absolut efficiency. It is the prepared system of wide-ranging space militarization which will cost about $1 billion.

The U.S. arms concerns, however, will not only feast on this. They will also feast on the production of new chemical weapons, which are intended to replace out-of-date chemical warfare methods. And now it turns out that the Pentagon has asked NATO to build some kind of pipeline filled with liquid explosives on the border between East and West, allegedly in the interest of improved defense. Tests with such a material are said to have already taken place in the FRG and South Korea.

If we take all these facts into consideration, we begin to understand why Washington broke up the Geneva talks on nuclear missiles in Europe, why at the Geneva conference on disarmament it blocks reaching agreement about a ban on chemical weapons, why it refuses to sign an agreement banning all nuclear arms tests, and why it avoids serious talks on preventing the militarization of space as the Soviet Union proposes. If it agreed to serious talks, it would mean a reduction in the huge profits of U.S. arms concerns. That is why the militarist policy of Washington evokes justified mistrust in the whole world. Justified criticism was quite logically caused by Reagan's preelection program, which this week assumed an unashamedly aggressive form in the Republican Party platform at the Dallas convention.

COMMENT ON PENTAGON'S 'EXPLODING PIPELINE' PLANS

Implants Threat From East

LD241108 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Michael Michalcik commentary]

[Text] The dangerous and hazardous militaristic course of the present U.S. Administration has been confirmed by a report, already discussed at the beginning of this bulletin, about a demand by U.S. generals to lay pipeline filled with explosives along the borders of the socialist countries.

It is symptomatic that this, one of the Pentagon's numbing demands, should have come exactly 35 years after NATO started to function not only in practice but also as a legal entity. One of the first statements by the then new NATO secretary general was his remark that members of the alliance must carry their share of responsibility for good relations with the United States. In the case of the Pentagon's demand it would be hard to expect anything else but indignation and sharp protests from the public. Nor can one fail to see the main aim of this curious plan. It is an another attempt to implant among West Europeans the feeling of threat from the East and thus to paralyze opposition to the deployment of American missiles and the Reagan policy of confrontation.

To Drag Allies Into Cold War

LD251056 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The proposal of U.S. Brigadier General Anthony Smith to install a pipeline filled with liquid explosives on the FRG's borders with socialist countries seems like a bad dream. But it is a reality which is extremely dangerous. The plan comes from a military official who is responsible in the Pentagon for policy on West Europe and NATO.

The FRG Defense Ministry spokesman apparently distanced himself from the idea, but in harmony with American quarters he confessed at the same time that liquid explosives have been tested in the FRG for some time. The whole affair created a wave of protest in the country and the West German press condemned these militarist plans. FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote that it would be too simple to dismiss the proposal as a bad joke. HAMBURGER ABENDPOST [as heard], recalling previous aggressive plans of the United States, concluded that it is not suprising that the citizens of the FRG are getting the shivers. The fact is that the United States continually pressures its allies in order to drag them into their policy of cold war and the arms race. After the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe, the explosive belt with which Washington wants to bind the socialist countries would be a further step in heightening tension. It is again the nations of East and West Europe, wrote the French paper L'HUMANITE, over whose heads hangs the threat of dangerous wars.

OFFICIAL FRG ROLE IN MISSILE TEST SUSPECTED

AU241237 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 84 p 7

[Commentary by Bonn correspondent Vitezslav Havlicek: "Private Initiative?"]

[Text] "Neither the Ministry of Defense nor the Bundeswehr has anything to do with this affair." With these words the press spokesman for the ministry declined my request for a comment on the report about a secret test of a West German intermediate-range missile in Africa. What a reply, indeed.

The producer of the missile launched is the West German OTRAG (Orbital Transport und Raketen) Company. Its efforts to develop a "cheap" intermediate-range missile are not unknown to experts. When efforts became known some time ago, the plan called forth protests and considerable indignation from the public. At that time, it was in the second half of the seventies, the FRG still officially recognized the ban on the production of such offensive strategic weapons. But, as time went by, the commotion around the OTRAG Company subsided, and nothing thus stood in the way of the so-called Western European Union's [WEU] acceptance of a request from the Federal Government to lift this ban, which, as was later declared in Bonn, allegedly discredited the FRG for years.

The new headquarters of the OTRAG Company at Garching near Munich is inconspicuous. At first glance it is more reminiscent of an automobile workship than of a center for missile research. And, in fact, most parts of the missile and its equipment are produced elsewhere. Further details are yet unknown. The West German press, otherwise boastful of its "extraordinary alertness," keeps silent about them.

The reason is that, even though the test of the West German intermediate-range missile took place in Africa, it still came suspiciously soon after the so-called WEU cancelled the ban on the development and production of such weapons in the FRG. The domestic and foreign protests are still all too vividly remembered, as are the assurances of West German representatives who, even after the lifting of the ban, do not envisage the development and production of such weapons. But such a thing can hardly be kept secret. Official FRG representatives will surely repeat their recent assurances. And putting on a most innocent smile, they will add that in a "free state" they cannot be held responsible for the dabblings of one of thousands of West German companies somewhere in Africa. That is simply private initiative....

WFTU, AFRICAN TUS HOLD TALKS IN PRAGUE

AU241218 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Aug 84 p 2

[CTK report in the "Brief Reports" column]

[Text] Talks between a WFTU delegation and a delegation of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) were held in Prague on 21-22 August. The delegations were headed by WFTU Secretary General Ibrahim Zakhariya and OATUU Secretary General Dennis Akumu. The two sides expressed great concern at the development of the international situation and sharply condemned the aggressive policy of imperialism, which is heading toward a global nuclear catastrophe. They agreed on the essential need for trade union actions for peace and disarmament, against racism and various manifestations of neocolonialism, and for economic and social progress in the world.

KEMPNY-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BUCHAREST

LD241852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Today the party and state delegation headed by Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech National Council chairman, returned from Bucharest to Prague.

The delegation was in Romania to take part in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle and the fall of the fascist government in Romania.

TU JOINT SESSION WITH GDR MEETS IN PRAGUE

Hoffmann, Tisch Lead Groups

LD241905 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Today in Prague the joint session of trade union organizations of the CSSR and the GDR began, headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and FDGB chairman.

Both sides paid particular attention to the exchange of experiences from the trade unions' tasks (?in directing) socialist democracy in enterprises and more quickly implementing progress in research and development. In a conversation about the current international situation they emphasized their support for the Soviet Union's disarmament proposals and other Soviet peace initiatives and forces of peace and progress in the world and their fraternal solidarity with the just struggle of nations against American imperialism's aggressive policy.

Secretariats Conclude Talks

LD261636 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Joint talks between members of the Secretariats of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the FDGB Central Council ended in Prague today.

In a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the fulfillment of the labor protocol on cooperation of May last year was evaluated. The exchange of experiences and opinions aimed at improving the quality of trade union activity and deepening the role of trade unions in the development of the building of socialism in both countries was said to be positive. The secretariats led respectively by Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and FDGB chairman, also discussed in detail the tasks of trade unions in developing socialist democracy in factories and in accelerating progress in research and development. They adopted a decision to continue joint talks and approved a protocol on cooperation for the next period.

Struggle for Peace, Detente

LD261638 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1358 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Prague, 26 Aug (ADN) -- The struggle for peace, disarmament, and international detente lies in the best interests of the working people and their trade union organizations and represents an imperative requirement for further social progress. This was stated at the 3-day meeting of the Secretariats of the FDGB National Executive Committee and the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (URO), which ended in Prague today. The discussions were presided over by the chairmen of the two trade unions, Harry Tisch and Karel Hoffmann.

At the meeting, an exchange of views and experiences aimed at qualitatively improving trade union work and extending the role of trade unions in the development of socialist society in the two countries was given a positive assessment. Socialist democracy in the enterprise and the acceleration of scientific-technological progress were dealt with extensively. The two secretariats agreed to continue to hold such discussions in the future and approved a protocol on further cooperation.

JOURNAL ANALYZES PEOPLE'S RELIGIOUSNESS

AU221010 Prague NOVA MYSL in Czech and Slovak No 7-8 1984 pp 118-127

[Article by Doctor Ivan Hodovsky, candidate of sciences, director of the Institute for the Research of Social Awareness and Scientific Atheism of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences: "Overcoming Religious Ideology in the Advanced Socialist Society"; article written in Czech]

[Excerpts] Recent experience shows that religion is becoming a subject of unusual interest on the part of capitalist ideological centers. They speculate that religion might increase its influence, especially in socialist countries. Churches, religious societies and organizations, sects, and all kinds of "free" associations have for some time been trying to ward off the objective trend in the development of social awareness, which goes away from religious views to nonreligious, materialist, and atheistic positions. They are engaged in a continuous search for new ways of extricating themselves from the "armor plating" of universal progress, which limits their influence and weakens their positions.

Of late, they have been stressing ideas and bringing to the fore those aspects of their life that may seem attractive and useful not only for believers, but also for people without religious belief. They are not using just the traditional arguments of a moral nature that religion was trying to exploit for its benefit in the past. They are more and more frequently stressing their positive attitude toward rationality, science, technology, and so forth, pointing out that only they are capable of correctly differentiating between the positive and negative aspects of scientific and technological progress. They are calling for the solution of some problems of social life, such as the crisis of the modern family or the relationship between man and the environment, and are working on all kinds of "health programs," stressing that only religion can furnish people with the vital balance between the material and spiritual spheres. At any rate, all these apologetic plans of the church, and of organizations that propagate religion, betray the search not for spiritual "salvation," but for a quite worldly influence and power over people's minds and conduct. The modern defense of religion plays an important ideological role in this respect. It plays this role in a different respect as well: Some church representatives endeavor to attach religious ideology to the goals and criteria of the capitalist world and place it in the services of socialism's class enemies.

In the last few years there has been a certain revival of religious life in some capitalist countries, which is manifested in the growing number of divine services and in the growing number of people considering themselves believers and members of religious organizations. Activation of religious life has been taking place, for example, in neighboring Austria. On the other hand, other Western states, are registering a permanent decline of religiousness. This is the case, for example, in France and England, where notwithstanding all efforts by the clergy, a lack of interest in religion persists. The bourgeois assessment of the positions and the situation of religion in the world today must not be overestimated. The optimistic theories about a "rennaissance" of religious belief are mostly unsubstantiated when viewed in broader connections and when longer-term yardsticks and time spans are used. On the other hand, one must not underestimate the activation movement of churches that is apparent not only in the capitalist, but also lately in some socialist countries. Well-known are the attempts of the bourgeoisie to abuse religion in the PPR for political actions directed against socialism. However, the interest of the bourgeois world regarding the religious issue has recently been concentrated on other European socialist countries as well. Many propagators of fideism are also disconcerted by the relatively low state of religiousness in our country, which is on further decline. It is therefore desirable to continue ot observe the development of religiousness in broader connections and under state, regional, and respectively local conditions.

In the postwar period, a number of sociological research projects and polls have been carried out in our country aimed at ascertaining the state, and the development trends, of the process of secularization. New data have been yielded in particular by the research that was effected at the turn of the seventies by the Institute for the Research of Public Opinion attached to the Federal Statistical Office in cooperation with the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Brno.

The analysis of the results of the aforementioned surveys has shown that, after World War II when the basic prerequisites for a socialist development of the society were being formed, the great majority of the Czech population was religious, as was the absolute majority of the population in Slovakia. As the people's democratic system developed and the transition to building a socialist society was made (which was accompanied by changes in the class, social, educational, socio-occupational, and other structures of the population, by the development of socialist social relations, and so forth), the religiousness of the Czech and Slovak population was significantly decreasing. At the ned of the sixties, roughly 55 percent of inhabitants of the Czech SR over 18 years of age, and roughly 75 percent of the inhabitants of the Slovak SR were religious. Compared with the situation 20 to 25 years prior to this, this showed a considerable decline of religiousness. This decline, however, was not sufficiently stabilized, which became apparent in the critical period of the second half of the sixties. At that time, under the impact of diverse pressures and uncertainties, a segment of the formerly religious propulation again began to manifest religious views, attitudes, and behavior. It was as though a certain inversion of the process of secularization occurred at that stage. The number of people practicing religion began to increase. However, this process was not one of returning to religious faith; rather, it was an expression of the activation of proreligious attitudes among a segment of the population.

The consolidation process in our society at the beginning of the seventies again revived the influence of the objective and subjective factors of secularization, which was again reflected in an increased extent of the decline of religiousness throughout the CSSR. The decline was more pronounced than in the preceding two decades.

As the population was "going over" from religious forms to areligious or atheistic ones, the majority of those who in the years of crisis began to be favorably disposed toward religion were also "coming back."

The socialist development of society in the seventies expanded the scope for the assertion of the process of secularization in all strata of the population of the Czech and Slovak SRs. The aforementioned research has shown that in the 10 years following the period of crisis, the religiousness of the population of the Czech SR declined by one-quarter and that of the population of the Slovak SR by more than one-fifth. This was the largest decline of religiousness in the entire postwar development of our society.

The main impact of the process of secularization in our society was on the central elements of religion -- faith and worship [kult]. This was manifested in the reduced number of religious minded people.

On the other hand, the research drew attention to some unique features of the process of secularization and to the specific state of religious awareness. Above all, it revealed considerable differences in the share of believers among individual regions. In the Czech SR, religiousness was highest in South Moravia and South Bohemia, and lowest in North Bohemia, West Bohemia, and Central Bohemia. In Slovakia, the highest religiousness is in East Slovakia, and the lowest in West Slovakia. Considerable differences were detected among individual Czech regions and between the Czech and the Slovak SRs. Relatively smaller differences in the degree of religiousness exist among individual Slovak regions. This situation corresponds to the specific historical conditions of the development of our two nations and of individual parts of the Czech SR. This concerns some specific features of the development in Bohemia and Moravia, respectively in areas that were not affected by the revolutionary Hussite movement, such as the former dominion of the House of Rozmberk, and so forth.

The uneven process of industrialization, differences in the proportion of the city and rural population, and the like, are other factors of the process of secularization whose intensity varied. At some places these differences continue to exert their influence.

Summing up, it is possible to say that every area has its specific features in regard to the preservation of religious views and adoption of atheistic positions. Every lecturer, and party propagandists in particular, should know these unique features of their regions and be able not only to explain them, but, on the basis of their knowledge of the concrete reality, be able to choose the most suitable and effective methods of propaganda work for any given area.

The research further revealed considerable differences in the views of the population on individual aspects of religious and atheistic world outlook orientation, differences according to the socio-occupational, educational, and age composition. The data show that, as mentioned above, religious faith and worship have been affected most by the process of secularization.

Generally, it is possible to state that the importance of the value of the belief in God or the existence of supranatural forces, the importance of the value of the religious education of children, and even the importance of the value of religious ethics in the general sense have declined considerably in the CSSR. However, a positive importance is still being attributed to church ceremonies, which finds its expression in their attendance. Yet in this connection it is necessary to note that, for the majority of participants in them, the attendance at religious ceremonies is not an expression of religious belief; cultural, family, and other traditions frequently play a role in this respect. At any rate, religious ceremonies are assessed positively on a much broader scale than the belief in God or the existence of religion itself.

The explanation of this phenomenon seems to be evident. Religion survives in society for a long time as an expression of traditions connected with a number of customs and rites, especially in rural areas. This influence of religion can be resisted by a perfect and well-thought-out organization of secular ceremonies. However, it is necessary to take into account that for a long time to come a segment of the population will opt for both types of ceremeonies. This assessment of religious and secular ceremonies is also beacked by the aforementioned survey.

The most important finding is, however, the fact that there has been a significant decline in the number of religious-minded people in our country in the last few years. Yet some fragments of religious concepts survive and reproduce and renew themselves. From the viewpoint of basic goals of scientific atheistic education, we can regard as a positive feature the decline of traditional religiousness. Less satisfactory, on the other hand, is the still relatively low percentage of convinced atheists. In educational and propaganda practices, it is therefore necessary to pay attention to groups of population without "clear cut" views; and to adapt the program of scientific atheistic influence to the orientation of their outlook. Our goal is, after all, that people not only come to understand the arguments of the scientific interpretation of reality, but that they inwardly identify with them and adopt them as their personal conviction.

The reason we have mentioned the present state of the religious and atheistic attitudes of the CSSR population is because some bourgeois ideologues are currently trying to turn our socialist state into a place of religious-ideological confrontation. They engage in speculations to the effect that there still exists a considerable number of people in our society who are inclined to positions other than a dialectic-materialist, consistently atheistic world view.

In the connection it is important to examine not only the causes of the liberation of people's minds from under the influence of religion, but also the broader connections of the shaping of an atheistic awareness and a scientific world view in the process of the formation of man's socialist awareness.

Contemporary Catholicism is aware of the scope and intensity of the influence of the process of secularization and tries to resist by all means this moving of people away from religion. Recently it has been taking advantage of real difficulties in the capitalist world and the crisis of capitalism, which it interprets primarily as a crisis of religious faith and a crisis of life certitudes. The impact of this offensive drive of religious ideology is to a certain extent also becoming apparent in the socialist countries, especially in the PPR. In the CSSR, too, we register attempts at ideological subversion. We register the propagation of religion from abroad through all available channels, including the activity of illegal information media and the dissemination of illegal religious literature. Even weightier, however, are the attempts to directly influence the activity of individual religious associations, attempts to win them for antisocialist ideas or for such forms of the propagation of religion that are aimed at disrupting the ideological unity of our socialist state and at placing believers in the camp of the ideological enemies of socialism.

ULTRACONSERVATIVE GROUPS SHAPE GOP PLATFORM

LD250931 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] In Dallas, center for Texan millionaires, the Republican convention has ended. A speech by President Reagan, following his nomination for the 6 November election, capped the convention. Here is Horst Kaeubler:

Perhaps everything that happened in Dallas, where Republicans were holding their convention, was really not that bad. The extreme right wing, which gathered in the bank and finance metropolis of the Texan money aristocrocy to put up the duo of Reagan and Bush for reelection on 6 November, let off steam in an uninhibited way. Mrs Kirkpatrick, fanatical anticommunist, who represents the United States in the United Nations, was able to describe as weaklings, defeatists, and traitors all those who in Senator Fulbright's words saw a dangerous arrogance of power in America's war adventure against Vietnam.

Last night, when 4 days of political election ecstasy came to an end, we heard soothing words directed at the U.S. electorate from the man who is hoping for another 4 years in the White House. Reagan called reducing the risk of nuclear war through fewer nuclear weapons the greatest challenge of the future. But was this not the same President who only a few days ago used a quite different tone? Was there no mention of the fact that his administration cannot accept the Yalta agreement, on which the European postwar order is based? Was he not the one who made a joke about wanting to bomb Russia in a microphone test? And does he not continuously hammer into U.S. voters the idea that Mondale, the Democrats' presidential candidate, is a security risk for the United States because he favors negotiations with the Soviet Union?

Which Reagan are we dealing with? What sort of peace does this President want? The platform approved by the Republican convention in Dallas tries to drum into the U.S. electors that everything about President Reagan's policy is directed toward leading America, deeply humiliated by Watergate, Vietnam and Tehran, out of a ruinous crisis, returning lost U.S. military strength, defending America's freedom ideal against the communist threat. But behind the old anticommunist cliches of Reagan's electoral policy, which aims to swamp the reality, common sense, and reason of the American electorate, there stands a platform which carries the handwriting of the present ultraconservative monopoly groups in the United States. Not diplomacy, but military might is declared the goal of Reagan's foreign policy.

The call for a nuclear arms halt, made by hundreds of town councils, by Catholic bishops, and by prominent politicians, is regarded in the Dallas platform as treachery against U.S. national security interests. The invasion of Grenada is glorified and seen at the Dallas convention as a model for future action in Central America aimed at clearing up unpleasant [word indistinct] The platform puts itself categorically behind all the Reagan government programs aimed at securing nuclear superiority. A particularly alarming emphasis in this platform is the unvarnished call on President Reagan, in the event of his reelection, to rapidly promote his star wars doctrine, stationing weapons for a surprise strike from space. Although the United States is a signatory of the Yalta Agreement, Helsinki Final Act, and other treaties, the electoral convention in Dallas had no compunctions about approving views expressed by Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz which question the European postwar order.

What sort of peace will be sought in a second Reagan term? A pan-Americana in a new Reagan edition? In place of regional war adventures, such as Vietnam, a nuclear blackmail aimed at achieving U.S. world domination after all?

In Dallas Barry Goldwater spoke of Reagan and his program as the fulfillment of a 20-year-old drean. Goldwater said that extremism in defense of freedom is no vice. But was to not the same Goldwater who demanded the use of the nuclear bomb against the Soviet Union? In an alarming appeal, Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, called on world public opinion to understand what is happening in Dallas. He warned that Reagan's electoral program is a challenge to all who support peace.

CRITICISM OF FRG'S DREGGER'S REMARKS ON HONECKER

Split in FRG Coalition

AU271035 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25/26 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Bonn, 24 Aug (ADN) -- The SPD's press service in Bonn has published the following statement by SPD Executive Committee spokesman Wolfgang Clement:

Statements by Alfred Dregger, chairman of the Bundestag CDU/CSU Group, on the planned visit to the Federal Republic by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, have met with strong criticism. The criticism relates in particular to Dregger's provocative remark that "our future does not depend on Mr Honecker doing us the honor of paying us a visit." "One can only assume that someone who carries on like this does not want the visit to take place," said SPD Presidium member Hans-Juergen Wischnewski. There appear to be strongly opposing forces in the Federal Government and in the Bonn government coalition [as received] which are putting wrenches in one another's works. One side wants to uphold continuity in existing German-German policy. The other side, like Herr Dregger, has always rejected this policy or reacted to it with strong reservations. Evidently these forces regard the present leadership vacuum in the Bonn coalition as an opportunity for taking over the role of spokesman. For the SPD there is no doubt about the great significance of the planned visit by Erich Honecker in an extremely critical international situation. Those who encumber this event even before it happens with undisciplined talk, strong words or conditions, are endangering in an irresponsible manner, the policy of detente and efforts to bring about improvements for people in both German states.

Hans-Juergen Wischnewski made a strong demand that Federal Chancellor Kohl should finally bring about a clear stance in the government coalition. With its slips and openly revealed contradictions on substantial issues the coalition presently provides an impression of dangerous confusion, which now is also in danger of affecting intra-German policy and international politics.

Provocative Attacks 'Outrageous'

AU271035 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25/26 Aug 84 p 2

[Commentary by "A.Z.": "Mr Dregger Knew What He Was Doing"]

[Text] Berlin, 25 Aug (ADN) -- In the case of Mr Dregger one may not assume that he is unfamiliar with the saying: Measure seven times, but cut only once. After all, Mr Dregger is chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag Group which supports the FRG Government. His scandalous and provocative attacks on a possible visit by the GDR head of state to the FRG are outrageous. They are deliberately aimed against the development of good relations between the GDR and the FRG and are calculated to strain relations between the two German states. In any case, the campaign by such forces is causing damange which is not inconsiderable, Nobody should doubt that the GDR State Council chairman, faced with such matters, is not exactly straining to visit the FRG.

No politician of this stature behaves as Mr Dregger does only to retract afterward claiming, as suggested to him, that he acted rashly. And it's no use blaming a lack of coordination.

Mr Dregger knows what he wants. And he also knows who stands behind him and who his ally is when using Springer media to rail against the results of World War II and postwar development. It is not without reason that he makes headlines in newspapers which again only yesterday slandered in outrageous fashion the GDR and its leadership.

International public opinion, as shown by the worldwide echo to Mr Dregger's attacks, fully understands what he is up to. The possible visit by the GDR State Council chairman to the Federal Republic, for which so far neither a date, an agenda, nor an itinerary have been agreed, is not to take place. That is the objective, and certain forces, by no means without influence, are already busy creating an appropriate atmosphere. This is a strange attitude toward the need for well-ordered relations between the GDR and the FRG which are of such essential significance for the overall European climate. If one takes into account that relations between the two German states are part of the global struggle for peace and disarmament, against confrontation and war danger, then one recognizes the whole extent of these deliberate disruptive campaigns. It is no secret that more are being prepared.

What remains to be done in this situation? The task of solving those questions which must be settled in the interest of peace and bilateral relations in the spirit of the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG will, in any case, remain on the agenda. But the question also is whether those on the Rhine who bear responsibility know what the game is.

SEW'S AHRENS ON MOVES TO BLOCK GDR-FRG TALKS

LD261411 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0530 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] West Berlin, 26 Aug (ADN) -- DIE WAHRHEIT, the organ of the SEW, has published a statement by SEW Deputy Chairman Dietmar Ahrens over the weekend. The text is as follows:

The danger of a nuclear war has increased with the stationing of U.S. first-strike weapons on the territory of the FRG and other NATO states and with Washington's unbridled striving for military-strategic superiority. This whole dangerous course must be countered with decisive opposition. It confronts Europe with the problem of its existence. In this respect the SEW stresses the statement made by Erich Honecker in his headline-making interview: "This reinforces the necessity, now more than ever, of undertaking measures that will help to uphold the military-strategic balance, rectify the international situation, and give mankind the opportunity of a peaceful future."

We want this opportunity; therefore, the SEW energetically opposes attempts by the conservative side to block the international dialogue needed to achieve this. The behavior of U.S. President Reagan and Vice President Bush at the Dallas convention, where they emphasized military supremacy, and Reagan's "joke," couched in the language of a declaration of war about the "bombing of Russia," are just as much attempts at sabotage as the imbecilic Pentagon proposal to lay pipelines filled with liquid explosives along the border with the socialist pact as an "antitank obstacle."

The impertinence of CDU/CSU Group Chairman Dregger in Bonn against the GDR and its leadership represents verbal explosives. The drivel uttered by the governing mayor of our city, Diepgen, about the German question being open, does not help to improve a difficult situation.

We proceed from realities, peaceful coexistence in the world is unthinkable in any other way, especially not on the dividing line between the two world social systems. In its seventh congress, the SEW proposed a new quality, indeed a new dimension, in relations with the GDR, which surrounds West Berlin. In our opinion, it is imperative that we conduct objective talks, orderly negotiation and dialogue with the GDR in a spirit of realism. Here we agree with the GDR stance outlined by Erich Honecker in his interview. There can after all be no doubt about the influence of the socialist countries on our continent, including that of the GDR. It would be of great significance for the viability of West Berlin if those with political responsibility would finally bear in mind that today the greater part of Europe is socialist. We believe that in FRG-GDR relations, initiatives that adhere to binding treaties and that can contribute in an exemplary way to improving the international situation, will certainly meet with a positive response. Obsequious attempts in the direction of the U.S. policy of confrontation will not meet with a response.

The GDR is doing everything to defuse the very serious situation brought about by Washington's stepped-up war preparations. To this end it has undertaken specific steps with which it undermines the joint appeal by the SED, DKP and SEW that war must never again emanate from German soil. The SEW supports a return to detente. Everything must be done to thwart the conservative forces that are mining the path of detente to allow U.S. imperialism to win back its role as world gendarme.

DKP'S MIES: PEACE BETWEEN GERMAN STATES VALUABLE

LD262126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1547 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Duesseldorf, 26 Aug (ADN) -- In a speech to the third session of the party Executive Committee this weekend in Duesseldorf, DKP Chairman Herbert Mies praised the GDR, which is now approaching its 35th anniversary, as a firm factor for world peace and European security. The GDR resolutely pursues a policy of peace and disarmament. He gave a very positive assessment of the interview given by Erich Honecker on current issues of GDR domestic and foreign policy. The GDR, it was rightly stated in the interview, does much to prevent a disastrous course of events and exert a calming influence on the situation. The DKP chairman said that the overriding concern of the German workers' and peasants' state is to prevent a war emanating from German soil again. This purpose is served by a policy of dialogue.

Herbert Mies energetically opposed the recent provocative statements by Bundestag CDU/CSU Group Chairman Dregger. The peaceful coexistence of the two German states is much too valuable to gamble away. The DKP chairman rejected the peace-endangering U.S. policy of confronation and arms drive. As the Republican Party's electoral program adopted in Dallas showed, this policy endangers world peace.

The disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union, outlined in speeches and interviews by Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, and further documents, are of great importance, said Herbert Mies.

They aimed at reaching agreements which would enable lowering the level of military confrontation in real terms, eliminating the use and threat of force in international events, and the preventing a nuclear war. In this respect he referred to his recent meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which it was reiterated that the Soviet Union resolutely adhered to its foreign policy course aimed at implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence. At the same time it was fully committed to and capable of thwarting all attempts by U.S. imperialism to win military supremacy.

Referring to domestic issues, the speaker said that the position of the unemployed and those seeking apprenticeships in the FRG was becoming more and more dramatic. Between 1.6 and 2 million unemployed were without financial assistance. The possibilities for a closer practical cooperation between communists and Social-Democrats improved. This became especially clear in the metal-workers and printers strike.

The DKP supports the forthcoming "Autumn Actions--'84" by the peace movement. The party is working toward strengthening the unity of the peace movement. It contributes to closer links between workers and the peace movement, between the social and peace struggle. The DKP chairman also emphasized that in the face of the imperialist arms drive and confrontation policy, in the face of a lack of apprenticeships and a level of unemployment that is already intolerable, and in the face of millions of men and women who are reduced to the living standard of social security recipients, the ideas of the DKP for an alternative security policy are gaining new weight. This is true both in respect to security policy and from a social point of view. In conclusion Herbert Mies emphasized that the time has now come to combine the struggle for peace and work with the demand to stop and withdraw nuclear first-strike weapons and to stop arms expenditures.

FISCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH UN'S MARTENSON

LD241643 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 Aug (ADN) -- The resolute action of all UN member-states is needed to improve the complex international situation. This was noted by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the deputy UN secretary general and head of the Center for Disarmament, Jan Martenson, during a talk in Berlin.

Martenson praised the long-standing and traditional activity of the GDR in the UN, in particular its committed support for arms limitation and disarmament. Fischer underlined the UN's role as an important factor in the struggle to preserve peace and avert the danger of a nuclear war. The politicans also had an exchange of views on the tasks of the forthcoming 39th UN General Assembly. Jan Martenson, who ends his visit to the GDR Saturday, also met with Prof Guenther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council, and other GDR public figures.

HAEBER RECEIVES ANGOLAN PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

LD241419 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1205 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 Aug (ADN) -- The struggle to preserve and safeguard peace in all regions of the world in face of the policy of arms escalation and confrontation of the most aggressive circles of imperialism is also the foremost task of the judicial authorities of the GDR and Angola. This was agreed on by Herbert Haeber, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and Angolan Public Prosecutor Dr Antero Abreu in Berlin today.

In their friendly talk they praised the exchange of experience among public prosecutors as a concrete contribution to further deepening friendly relations between the GDR and Angola. Dr Antero Abreu is heading a delegation on a study tour in the GDR.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIANS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU241156 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SRR Government.

Distinguished Comrades,

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the revolution of the social and national, antifascist and anti-imperialist liberation of Romania we convey to you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government and to all Romanian people the most heartfelt greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and of the GDR People.

August 23, 1944 will forever remain a decisive turning point in the history and life of the Romanian people. The historical victories of the glorious Soviet Army in destroying fascism, in particular, the offensive in the Kishinev-Iasi area, which it launched, created favorable prerequisistes for the armed uprising led by the Romanian Communists, as a result of which the fascist Antonescu regime was overthrown and the basic preconditions for the democratic and social reshaping of Romania emerged. It is with sincere affinity that the significant achievements and successes are being welcomed in the GDR, which the Romanian people have achieved under the leadership of their Communist Party. The citizens of our country are paying tribute with appreciation and respect to the great efforts made by the Romanian working people in shaping the developed socialist society on the basis of the decisions of the 12th and in preparation for the 13th RCP Congress.

United in the defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR and Romania, together with the other states of the socialist community, oppose the threat of a nuclear inferno stemming from the policy of arms race and confrontation pursued by imperialism, and support international detente and security and the preservation of peace. The results of the economic consultation of CEMA member-countries at the highest level in Moscow once more reaffirm the close alliance and unbending will for peace of the fraternal socialist states. It is becoming obvious and clearly manifest to the whole world that they are firmly resolved to defend the future of their peoples and of entire mankind against the imperialist threat of war.

We are firmly convinced that the relations between the SED and the RCP, the GDR and Romania, will also in the future develop successfully in the spirit of Marxism Leninism and of socialist internationalism, on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 12 May 1972. It is our sincere concern to make in this context an important contribution to the strengthening of the struggle for peace and socialism in the world at the same time.

Distinguished comrades, we wish you, all Communists and all Romanian people, further new successes in achieving the targets of socialist construction in your country. We combine our congratulations with the best wishes for your helath and personal well-being.

TOPICS OF MARJAI'S BEIJING TALKS VIEWED

LD242349 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier of Hungary, is having talks in Beijing. His negotiating partner is Li Peng, deputy prime minister. Vera Sarkany of the international newsroom discusses some aspects and trends of development of Hungarian-Chinese economic relations.

[Sarkany] The international press has shown a rather keen interest in Mr Marjai's discussion in China, which is evidently meant to endeavor to improve China's relations with a socialist country. (?Nevertheless), the prime goal of Mr Marjai's talks in Beijing is to expand bilateral economic and trade relations, and there is every reason to hope that this goal will be obtained. Such optimism is backed by the favorable atmosphere of the discussions, and what is perhaps more important: the dynamic increase in the economic relations between the two countries. A Chinese spokesman said that the trade turnover between Hungary and China has reached record level, and production cooperation has produced good results.

A Hungarian-Chinese agreement has been signed recently on economic and technological cooperation. China has shown keen interest in the Hungarian economy in general, and agricultural technologies in particular. Considering all these developments, the expectations regarding a positive outcome of Mr Marjai's visit are well founded. This, of course, does not mean that the two negotiating sides judge every issue of the international life completely identically. The further development of cooperation is possible exactly because both sides approach the concrete assignments in a realistic manner and recognize the existing differences. It would be too early to speak about concrete results of the current talks, but on the basis of these favorable circumstances it is justified to expect that Deputy Prime Minister Mr Marjai's negotiations in Beijing will promote cooperation between China and Hungary.

SZABO ON STRAUSS' ALBANIAN VISIT, WESTERN TRADE

LD241128 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 24 AUG 84

[Text] Because something is unexpected it doesn't have to be surprising as well. This applies to the unexpected visit by Bavarian Minister President Strauss, leader of the Christian Social Union, to Albania at the start of the week. Jozsef P. Szabo talks about the development of Albanian foreign trade, and in part foreign political relations:

Albania and West Germany got in touch with one another years ago through their Paris embassies, partly with the aim of eventual settlement of diplomatic relations, and partly and primarily in the spirit of Albanian efforts to expand trade with the West. The FRG is already a favored economic partner of Albania, which in its foreign trade generally sticks strictly to the principle of barter. In other words, it would like its balance of trade to be in equilibrium with all of its partners if possible. However, it buys at least twice as much from West Germany as it is able to sell on the FRG's market. The explanation is simple: The West Germans supply mainly investment goods, which are indispensable for the Albanian economy.

The Italians, who have already concluded a comprehensive trade agreement with Albania, are also in a good position. Under this agreement they sell Italian technology in exchange for Albanian uranium ore, nickel, copper and gasoline. Italian firms have already made a start on the construction of powerplants in Albania, but they are also conducting delicate talks, for instance, on contracts for steel industry investments.

Exchanges of views at ministerial level also form part of Italian-Albanian relations. Since last December a ferry has been shuttling between Trieste and the biggest Albanian port. According to the cultural protocol signed in January, 360 Albanian students will be able to study at Italian universities and colleges.

Times are long since past when Albanian students studied exclusively at Beijing University. It is, of course, an open question whether and how the Albanians will pay the bills totalling billions for the former huge Chinese deliveries. In spite of this, Chinese-Albanian trade, as a part of the general Chinese (opening), is today again regulated by annual agreements. But the $15-20 million trade between them is insignificant even when compared to Chinese goods exchange with other East European socialist countries. However, since the Chinese-Albanian break which occurred in 1978 was not followed by any kind of Albanian opening toward the countries of the socialist world system, it is necessary for Tirana -- which wants to break out of total isolation -- to look toward the West and also toward the economic strategic region, the Balkans.

It is interesting that there are also economic links with Yugoslavia, although since 1981 Kosovo has been a permanent thorn in relations between the two neighbors. In spite of this the Skodra-Titograd railroad is being built, which will connect Albania into the European traffic system for the first time. It is another question whether among the Balkan countries Greece may hope for more advantageous positions from Tirana. What is more, in the recent past the Albanians have been putting out ever stronger feelers toward Turkey as well.

ARTICLE BY RCP'S BOBU ON RELATIONS WITH HUNGARY

AU241645 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Emil Bobu, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP: "The National Day of Romania"]

[Excerpt] The creation of the people's social and political unity and the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of our society as a whole constituted a significant achievement of the years of socialist construction. A Marxist-Leninist solution of the nationality question has considerably contributed to this. Irrespective of nationality, all citizens are equal. In Socialist Romania all the nationalities living together enjoy identical rights, are represented in a proportion corresponding to their numbers at the central and local organs, and have educational, social-cultural institutions, radio and television programs, and publications at their disposal.

The solution of the nationality question is considerably fostered by the constant strengthening of the foundations of the national economy. As a result of our party's policy, the entire territory of the country, including the previously backward regions and the areas populated by the nationalities living together, have been harmoniously developed. Every working person -- Romanian, Hungarian, German, and other nationalities -- is cooperating in a fraternal manner for the multifacted development of the joint fatherland in Socialist Romania today.

In the awareness of the Romanian people, the great social transformation achieved in the years of socialism are closely linked to the successful and glorious activity of the Communist Party. The Communist Party, which enjoys the trust and affection of the masses, has 3.4 million members at present and constitutes the leading political force of our society.

Our party will hold its 13th congress this autumn which will determine the unbroken multifaceted development of Socialist Romania. In close harmony with its domestic policy, Romania pursues a peace policy and cooperates with every county, irrespective of social system, on the basis of strict observances of the principles of independence and national sovereignty, complete equality of rights, nonintervention in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage. Our party and government strive to develop and strengthen friendship, solidarity, and cooperation with all of the socialist countries, primarily their neighbors, and they actively participate in the development of CEMA in the spirit of the high-level Moscow economic conference. Faithful to its foreign policy, Socialist Romania strengthens its friendship and solidarity with the developing and nonaligned countries and actively cooperates with them in order to thwart imperialist, colonialist, and neocolonialist policy and promote the democratization of international relations and the peaceful development and progress of all peoples. At the same time Romania also extends it cooperation to the advanced capitalist countries in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Under conditions of international tension and the intensification of armament, when the danger of a nuclear war increases, Romania judges the prevention of war -- primarily nuclear war -- and disarmament to be the fundamental problem of our era. Following with particular attention the situation that has developed in the most recent period on our continent, our country adopts the position that the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, as well as the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union, should be halted. It regards as necessary a continuation of Soviet-American talks in order to bring about an agreement on removing the intermediate-range missiles. Romania deems it necessary that conflict and disputes between countries be resolved solely by political means and through talks. Our party and government are consistently working for the development of a new international economic system that can promote a more rapid deve-development of the backward countries, a termination of economic disparities, and mutually beneficial cooperation for all countries. We are convinced that concerted actio and increasingly close cooperation among the progressive anti-imperialist forces constitute the means for a democratic solution of all great problems of our age.

In the years of socialism, Romanian-Hungarian relations based on old traditions have been filled with new content and are developing in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in 1972 in Bucharest. A determinant contribution was made to this by meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Janos Kadar which have opened broad prospects for cooperation between the two countries and our parties and peoples. Summarizing the results of these talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: "In these days we have mutually agreed on a multifaceted and comprehensive program that will undoutedly be received with satisfaction by our peoples, because they are profoundly interested in advancing cooperation on the path of progress, the path of their welfare, the path of the building of a socialist society."

Comrade Janos Kadar stressed: "We are firmly convinced that our work to further deepen our friendship, alliance, and cooperation serves equally the good of our peoples and the common interests of the fraternal socialist countries and contributes to the world-wide struggle for socialism, progress, and peace."

The volume of Romanian-Hungarian economic relations in 1983 was seven times greater than in 1965. Our exchanges of experiences, technological-scientific, cultural-artistic, and cooperation in various other areas are fruitful. The successes that have been attained b the working people of Hungary, under MSZMP leadership, in their ocuntry's socioeconomic development are well known and appreciated in our country. The Romanian people reaffirm their determination to further strengthen and develop Romanian-Hungarian friendship and cooperation.

On the anniversary of the August 1944 antifascist, anti-imperialist, social, and national liberation revolution, with satisfaction the Romanian people take stock of their considerable achievements in every area and express their determination to act unfalteringly, rallying in close unity with the party, for the multifaceted development of their fatherland, for the victory of the splendid cause of socialism, peace, progress, and international cooperation.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA CITED

AU241341 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Aug 84 p 4

[Unattributed article]

[Excerpts] The cooperation between Hungary and the Socialist Republic of Romania is based on the identity of our socialist goals and the community of our Marxist-Leninist internationalist ideals. Our country and Romania signed their first friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid agreement in 1948. The agreement was renewed in 1972. The meeting between Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu in Debrecen and Nagyvarad in 1977 was of great importance in the history of Hungarian-Romanian relations. The steady and consistent implementation of the decisions accepted there can fill our relations with specific content. The friendship of the pecples of Hungary and Romania can be considerably minority living in the neighboring country, which must link the two socialist countries like a bridge.

We are greeting the fraternal peoples of Romania on the occasion of the national day of their country. We wish them further successes on the road indicated by the 12th Congress of the RCP.

PARTY, STATE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ROMANIA

LD241157 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 24 (MTI) -- The Hungarian party and state delegation, which attended the celebrations held on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Romania, under the leadership of Sandor Gaspar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and deputy president of the Presidential Council, returned to Budapest Friday. The delegation was seen off by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, Constantin Oancea, deputy foreign minister, and official personalities.

The delegation included Istvan Huszar, member of the HSWP Central Committee and director of the CC's Institute for Social Sciences, and Miklos Barity, ambassador of Hungary to Romania, who remained at his post.

CEMA BANK OFFICIAL MEETS FINANCIAL LEADERS

LD260806 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] In Budapest Matyas Timar [president of the Hungarian National Bank] and Vazha Dzhindzhikadze [of the USSR] discussed the cooperation of the Hungarian National Bank and the CEMA bank, the deepening of relations, and the development of the international financial situation.

The president of the international bank for economic cooperation in the course of his Budapest stay also met leaders of other financial institutions, such as the Foreign Trade Bank and the Central European International Bank. He was also received by Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance.

PREPARATIONS FOR 13TH CONGRESS UNDERWAY

AU231117 Budapest TARSADALMI SZEMLE in Hungarian Issue No 7-8 84 pp 3-9

[Unattributed article: "We Are Making Preparations for the Congress"]

[Text] Our party's Central Committee has made known in a communique its resolution to convene the the next successive, 13th congress in the spring of next year. The resolution was not unexpected by anyone, because it is generally known that the party's supreme organ convenes for consultations at regular intervals prescribed by the organizational statutes, namely, every 5 years since the 10th congress in 1970, rationally rationally synchronizing the comprehensive work periods of domestic political life -- the congresses of the party and the mass organizations -- with the cycles of the medium-term plan for the people's economy.

The short communique determined the terms of those main tasks, in view of which the Central Committee is convening the supreme party organ. "The most important task of the congress," the Communique states, "is, by carefully analyzing our situation and possibilities, and by critically examining our activity, to give answers to questions that principally concern society; to work out, based on the past years' results, a realistic, foreshadowing, mobilizing program for the next 5 years." Situation analysis and program giving -- these are the tasks of every congress, including the coming one. It is only from the above mentioned determination of tasks that general features can be discerned concerning the nature of the 13th congress.

First, in the same way as 5 or 10 years ago, the Central Committee is regarding and preparing the congress not as some sort of demonstrative festivity, but as a work consultation. It wishes to place on its desk a work analysis which, analyzing the implementation of the decisions of the 12th congress and of last year's Central Committee "half-period" session, objectively and politically weighs the prosects and realities, goals and possibilities, principles and practice, and supplies the basis for discussions leading to concrete results. Decisions of this type of work consultation provide a clear starting point for further activity and advancement, and are capable of inspiring millions to action.

There is already great need for this work style in the course of preparing the congress. The preparation requires from the party organs and party organizations not some sort of inventory-style "statement of accounts," but that, in light of the mentioned and other important decisions taken in the past 4 years, they assess sincerely and deeply the results, problems, and tensions of the "living politics" [elo politika]. They should do this by concentrating on the most important questions arising in the society and, if possible, by providing advance proposals or concepts to solutions that can only be worked out collectively. This also means that the preparation for the congress cannot be considered "extra work." Preparation for the congress acquires its work character in the process of daily tasks, current activities, and implementation of the most important party decisions in force and, of course, also when the many types of tasks that are currently multiplying within the party do not turn party organizations inward, but the organizations instead turn the greatest part of their attention to their main activity: guiding with partylike means the economic, state, public organization, cultural, and ideological life, the persuasion and mobilization activity to be carried out among the people.

That is, they assert the leading role of the party in society, respecting the socialist democracy and exploiting its possibilities.

Let us mention another aspect of the congress: Namely, that, although the congress is first a great event of party life, it is also a matter of the nation, too. This is because this will be the conference of the party leading the country; it will not discuss, primarily, its internal matters, but the great issues of the nation, and will try to provide answers to these questions. The words, atmosphere, decisions, and guidelines of the congress will be followed with attention not only by the communists, but by the entire nation -- party-member and nonparty-member Hungarians and other nationalities -- as it makes its best effort to provide effective, good decisions on the nation's development, on its position and moral courage in the world, and on its material and spiritual advancement.

Analyzing the situation and providing a program: these are the tasks of the next congress. It is not an easy job even in a general sense, but it is particularly difficult in the present international and domestic circumstances.

It is evident that external conditions for socialist construction have not become easier, but even more difficult since 1980, when the 12th party congress was held. International tension has not diminished, but intensified -- primarily because of the policy of extremist U.S. circles. Peace, the primary prerequisite for the continuation of our socialist constructive work and, at the same time, for the survival of mankind, has become even more fragile. In this situation, very great responsibility devolves not only on the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries, but on the peaceful forces of all kinds of political shades and motivations of the world as a whole: to do everything in the interests of peace and the security of mankind. The socialist countries regard it as their most important task to maintain the cardinal guarantee of peace -- the military balance of power -- on the lowest possible level of armament, and to defend not only the socialist social system, but, at the same time, all mankind from a thermonuclear catastrophe.

Although we are small in area, population, and economy, our country strives, using all of its increased international prestige, to contribute to efforts aimed at reducing international tension, preserving at least part of the achievements of detente, upholding East-West dialogue, building normal and mutually beneficial relations between countries with different social systems, and strengthening better understanding and trust among peoples. In the interests of the cause of socialism and peace, we strive to strengthen collaboration among the socialist countries. We are also aware of the fact that we best serve these great causes of the future of mankind by the results of our domestic constructive work and our economic, political, and ideological life and their further development. External, world economic prerequisites for our economic work have not essentially changed, either: Notwithstanding the upturn brought about in the United States (mainly to the detriment of West Europe and the developing countries), we cannot count on a lasting change, and we must continue to meet very difficult and taxing requirements on the world market. We can regard as a significant achievement the fact that the foundations of our people's economy are firm even amid the known circumstances. While the standard of living of the working masses has declined in numerous countries of the capitalist world, we have succeeded in achieving in our country the -- admittedly, modest -- objective set by the 12th congress in this respect: to generally preserve the standard of living. What is a problem and is disturbing is that the improvement of economic equilibrium was achieved not so much by more efficient work, but by the slowing down of growth and the holding back of investments and real wage increases.

Another indisputably great achievement is that, in spite of the difficult economic situation -- and the deterioration of the living conditions of significant strata -- there are no aggravated social tensions in our country. In our country, the socialist order is firm, domestic political stability and equilibrium reign, and, along with a continuity of the political gudeline, the disposition toward renewal remains a determining factor in the party and society; advancement on the path of socialist democracy and reforms is our endeavor. That is why the people trust party policy and actively support it.

In analyzing the situation, one must face up to the real position of the country: There are sociopolitical problems awaiting solution, certain social injustices and mistakes of a subjective origin cause justifiable aversion, and there are anxieties and doubts not only about the issue of war and peace, but with regard to the fate and instruments of our socialist path as well. Moreover ample new and old illusions are arising. One comes across views that expect a miracle, or views that seek and find a solution "at one stroke," in a Gordian manner, for everything. There are people who believe, that socialist development can be ensured merely by administrative measures, prohibitions, and reprisals, while others regard the concepts of democracy and reform as some magic spell and use them instead of a genuine solution of real problems.

It is no wonder that debates have enlivened in our society. We regard this fact as unequivocally positive, even if some debates sometimes skid off on a sidetrack, if ill-considered oreven extreme views are voiced, or if the style of debating is sometimes unsuitable. Every argument committed to socialism and the fatherland must be respected. In this way, the debates and clash of views can produce forward-propelling syntheses, or, if one prefers to call them so, compromises with a socialist content, and in turn, they can produce a socialist consensus, a common consent, which is surely the basis of all common action.

Several smaller or larger questions, concerns, and doubts fluctuated (or swirl under the surface) in current debates and spontaneous conversations, and will probably emerge in the period of the preparation for the congress. Let us mention a few.

A part of them will probably emerge in connection with the question that most directly and sensitively affects the people -- the standard of living; however, they actually refer to our entire economic policy. These are, for instance: How long will real income continue to decrease -- it is more and more difficult to make ends meet with the increasing prices. What will happen under these circumstances to the low pensioners, to those people with many children, to young people now getting married? On the other hand, how can a narrow strata have outstandingly high incomes? Are not the free health and education services, pensions, and social allocations endangered?

It is impossible to answer all these questions in the framework of one article. It would be truly positive if, instead of holding back, we could again advance in the economy and, of course, also in the standard of living -- obviously, our party is also looking in this direction. However, we cannot count on great advancement, and even a small forward movement requires great efforts. If we want to lay down the foundations of such advancement -- and we surely want to -- we must increase efficiency, capability, and the ability to create values [ertekkepzo] in our economy, and open up every domestic resource to achieve this: The increase in productivity, reorganization of production and the product structure, technological development, material and energy saving, improvement of product quality, incentive wages, etc; but also enlarging enterprise independence, and increasing the role of the working collectives.

Often the following understandable concern also arises: If we permit enterprises greater room for maneuver to the market influence, can we ward off its negative consequences? Well, we hope that exactly this proposed development trend of economic management will open up the abovementioned domestic resources, if successful, this will enable a slight advancement that will strengthen our society. It is true that we must not simplify the matter, because the majority of people, rightfully, understand socialism to be other things besides its economic basis -- things such as equal opportunities, high community moral standards, defense of livelihood, just distribution, honor of work, and so on. The concerns and doubts connected with these cannot be ignored, not only because the everyday experiences of the masses are materialized in them, but because they often represent a greater expansive force in society than problems related to the standard of living.

Another important question, first of all, among party members, arises in connection with socialist goals, the socialist character of our development. Not a small number of people are concerned -- with the deep, old, indestructible commitment to socialism -- with the leading role of the party. In fact, they are searching for an answer to their question: In the future, will the communists, the party organizations, have a say in the matters and management of the state, enterprises, mass organizations, just as they had during the past 28 years; do not the many types of developments and changes currently underway have a negative effect on the party's guiding activity?

In a nutshell, all we can say about this is that in Hungary, the leading role of the party asserts itself in everyday reality, in practice, but also regarding the future, and this will continue to be the main guarantee of socialist development in the future, too.

Whenever, and whatever form will take up the guiding system of our socialist society and its institutional structure, there will be need for that leading power represented by the party. The party took the lead in those initiatives of great significance which, for instance, led to the collectivization of agriculture, or to the reform of economic macro-management and its current further development; it is obvious that in the implementation of the latter, the party will have the leading role. The same applies to the widening of socialist democracy that can take place only under the party's leadership. However, we do not consider the "leading role" as governing, but as political guidance; that is, the party is leading to the extent that, through its policy, initiative ability, guidelines, and persuasive and organizational activity, masses voluntarily and trustfully follow it that it is able to win over allies for the common cause, and that democracy, the main source of our society's power, widely asserts itself. Our party regards its leading role in society not as an advantage and a favor, but as its historical responsibility and obligation.

It is obvious, of course, that under the new circumstances, the exercise of a leading role and the manner of party guidance call for a renewal by the party organizations in the style, means, and methods of party work. Even more than heretofore, the actual influence of party organizations must be based on persuasion, on an ideological-political effect; for, to be sure, we are only as strong as the number of people we can win over for our objectives and mobilize to actively support them. Even to date, it has not been possible to replace persuasion and ideological-political work with what it was thought possible to replace them with: intervention from local authoritative positions, solely on the principle of prestige. It has not been easy to be a communist in the past, but it will be even less easy in the future. However, only thus can one work as a communist, and only thus is it worth doing so.

In the period of preparations for the congress, party democracy plays a greater than normal role in Marxist-Leninist parties which operate on the basis of the organization, fundamental principle of democratic centralism, and thus, also in our party. In other words, this is the most fertile period of the democracy of party life.

Speaking of party democracy, we must bear in mind not only the democratic effectuation of elctions -- the election of delegates to party conferences and the congress, leading bodies and organs, and officeholders -- these junctures of continuous cadre work. Of course, this, too, is of primary importance, and not only in this period, but also everyday, irrespective of the congress, in the incessant process of cadre work. Leaders are needed at every party level (and in economic and state life) who are able to organize and guide in their own spheres and implementation of the party's policy and the building of a socialist society with a commitment to socialism, the representation of the workers class and the people, the knowledge and competence required by the era, and, not the least, to do this with moral purity and decency. Our capable and talented young party members should take part in party functions; at the side of older comrades, of course, because the baton can only be taken over gradually, during work, and while teaching and learning from each other.

However, we cannot bring the democracy of party life in relation to only the area of cadre work, which is one of key importance, of course. Making preparations for the congress, it is particularly timely to stress how very necessary it is for all party members to actively participate not only in the implementation, but also the shaping of party policy. The party expects its members -- availing themselves of their rights and as a responsible duty -- to present their views on local and national experiences -- both positive and negative -- during the years that have passed since the 12th congress, and form a value judgement about results, as well as about things that have not, or have not fully been achieved -- things that did not take shape according to their intentions. Let them analyze whether the reasons, objective and subjectives factors, and methods have led to good or bad results. Let the party members confirm the decisions, intentions and initiatives that have proved correct, let them encourage the continuation of solutons that, no matter now old they seem, correspond to the realities, and let them elaborate new solutons, instead of those that have turned out to be unsuitable, irrespective of whether affairs of the workplace, domicile, or community are involved. Also, party members should not only speak of problems and difficulties, but, because democracy means also joint action, should try to eliminate weak points of party work, improve the practical side of party life, and reduce its formal features.

When we address the importance of the development of party democracy, we would like to call to mind that democracy and centralism are in integral unity and dialectic interaction with each other, that Marxist-Leninist parties are guided by the organizational principle of democratic centralism. Voluntarily assumed responsibility and the implementation of resolutions (whether passed by higher party organ, or one's own party organization) are always in the foreground, but particularly in the period of preparation for a congress. Making democracy and centralism prevail together render possible the reigning of an ideological, volitional, action, and organizational unity in the party, the fundamental prerequisite for the fulfillment of a leading role. If party discipline slackens -- and unfortunately, signs of faintheartedness, vacillation, and a feeble posture do appear today in some places -- then not only centralism, but also democracy suffers.

The communists and nonparty members, people of a non-Marxist political outlook but ready to work for socialism and their socialist homeland, are active in a political alliance today in Hungary. The great majority of the people regard socialism as their own, and even if a considerable number are linked to our socialist order only at a lower level of awareness, they nevertheless are building it as their own with their work; they are not only objectively interested in the strengthening of socialism, but they follow its every question with interest: They see in it their own present and future, and their welfare. Therefore, the period of preparation for the party's congress brings increased politicizing not only within the party -- primarily here, of course -- but also in our entire public life.

In this atmosphere of animated politicizing, the party organs and their members should follow with problem-sensitive attention the opinions and proposals of their nonparty-member working partners and of their surroundings; after all, the party membership should sum up and support the remarks, thoughts, proposals, and will of the entire people. In this way, the congress will indeed become not only the party's internal matter, but the most important domestic policy event in the life of all the people. Thus the decisions to be taken at the congress will truly emerge from the will of all people; therefore they will regard them truly as their own, and thus it is expected that they will work for their implementation more consciously and actively.

What can be expected of the 13th congress? This question is often raised nowadays by communists and interested nonparty members. Well, the simplest way to answer it is: the same thing that we expect from the preparation. The congress is the junction of the party's political activity every 5 years. There is no rigid dividing line, however, between the political work at the congress and that underway between two congresses; in fact we are talking about a single, unbroken process.

The congress decisions are always big, comprehensive decisions covering social life in its entirety, and applying to every essential area and issue; decisions which organize in organic unity and synthesize the essence of the decisions of the Central Committee taken in the previous 4-5 years, and with this, become the starting point of new tasks. In fact, this is what happens between two congresses: While we are implementing the decisions of the previous congress, we are preparing the next one by adjusting the policy to real life, to changes taking place in reality. The Central Committee examines and analyzes several delimited areas of the social life as a consequence of the congress decisions, and makes decisions flexibly adjusting to the changing realities within the unchanged main political trend. From these, all that can be generalized, that is of perspective and of principled importance, is brought before the congress in a summarized form, not in an unchanged form, but further developed, providing new guidelines to the activity of the coming years.

If we call to mind the important party decisions of the past 28 years, we will find numerous examples of this. The collectivization of agriculture, economic macromanagement reform, development of socialist democracy, the guiding principles of scientific policy, the position on youth and women's policy, the modification, in 1978, of the economic policy's guiding principles, and so on -- all are connected to a certain memorable decision of the Central Committee, and all of them, by a congress decision, became an integral part of our policy, closely tied to the other decisions, and are synthesizing the experiences, urging new steps, and in the final analysis, shaping the party's guideline.

Concerning the upcoming program setting, it is difficult, in the current international and world economic situation, to refer to anything in this early phase of preparation. However, no congress of our party has ever advocated resignation to the difficult situation and failed to show the way or mobilize for new tasks.

About its possible direction, let us mention only: The congress analysis and outlining of tasks are substantiated by the decisions taken between the two congresses, decisions that will obviously appear in a uniform manner at the highest level, in the draft resolution to be submitted to the 13th congress and that has been previously discussed by the party membership.

In the more important decisions taken since the 12th congress, we can observe close interconnection and integral and common features. The position concerning the development of economic macromanagement, which expands enterprise independence and provides greater latitude for the independent activity of the enterprise collectives; the decision taken for the moderization of public administration, which provides for the councils' increasing independence; the position concerning the new election-rights, law, which ensures a greater participation of the population in decisionmaking; the conception on area and community development, which enables greater involvement in the evelopment of residential area conditions -- all these in fact point to one direction: the spreading of socialist democracy (including the democracy of the "small," everyday issues) and the practical implementation and strengthening of self-government. This opens up greater possibilities for the better utilization of work by the population, of population resources, for actions on the part of the collectives and individuals, and for deeds that lead the economy and the society to progress. There is a great need for these in the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which demands hard work and which now faces us.

The 13th congress roughly coincides with the 40th anniversary of our country's liberation. Our party membership and our entire people, along with the preparations for the congress, are preparing for the worthy celebration of the anniversary. We will also look back at the road of struggle, but which is also leading to indisputable results of historical importance, that we have made in the last 4 decades.

We are preparing for this double event not only with words and concepts, policy shaping, constructive debates, and festive remembrances that justifiably show the results, but also with better work. We must not overlook the fact that the decisions of the 12th congress, the provisions of the current people's economy plan are not yet fulfilled; there is need for tremendous physical and spiritual effort in order that the country can advance in the future based on suitable, concrete economic results.

The work competition initiated by the workers of the industrial and agricultural enterprises and which emerged in honor of our country's liberation and the 13th party congress is a positive manifestation of this active preparation. The work competition is a decades-old tradition, dating from the beginning of the socialist society's construction. This movement and its results were always regarded rightly by the socialist society as an expression of political support and understanding, a vote of high value that is measurable also in material resources, as some sort of approval. It would greatly benefit our people's economy, but also the practice of the construction of the socialist society, if the work competition movement not only grew in these months, but was also revived in a modern form, both in quality and methods.

The preparations for the 13th congress have begun. In the remaining three-quarters of a year, the spiritual and political energy inherent in our party, our party's organizations -- from the party branch organizations up to the highest-level, leading organs -- in all communists, and in all of us, will be set in motion. The present task is that every experience should accurately register the realities. Also, the ability to reliably assess the possibilities and realistically count on them, and every reasonable conception, every founded opinion, every responsible criticism and constructive proposal should combine into a single, huge spiritual and political source of power. The period preceding the congress, the preparation, serves exactly this aim.

NEW STATISTICAL YEARBOOK GIVES 1983 FIGURES

LD252330 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0445 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Summary] The new statistical yearbook appeared recently. In it we read that in 1983 Hungary had a population of 10,678,000. Last year was the 3d year in which the country's population declined. In 1983 74,000 new homes were built, while 15,000 homes were demolished. The stock of durable consumer products has increased. Although the sale of cars was less in 1983 than in the previous year, the total number of cars went up by 76,000. On average there is now one television set per household; there were 105 television sets per 100 households in 1983, and 12 of these were color sets. There were 97 refrigerators per 100 households, 10 more than in 1980.

Of those in active employment, 22.9 percenthad secondary education qualifications, compared with 21 percent in 1980: over 10 percent had higher education qualifications, compared with 8 percent in 1980.

With respect to size of earnings, the bigger groups came closer to the average: that is, the former advantage of those in white-collar jobs diminished; the cooperative peasantry used to make a few percent higher than the average level in income, but it now makes a few percent below average. Nearly 9 percent of people have two incomes; their advantage has fallen to 1 percent. Average wages have grown by 45 percent -- all these figures relate to the last 5 years. In these 5 years the consumer price level rose by 39 percent; therefore the real value of the abovementioned wage increase is about 4-5 percent. In 1983 production exceeded consumption by 17 billion forints; in 1980 consumption was greater than production.

DANUBE COLLISION CAUSES DIESEL OIL SPILL

AU251741 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 22 Aug 84 p 8

[Text] On the night of 20 August, 170 cubic meters of diesel oil poured into the waters of the Danube in the area of Csepel Island, under the Lkvassay Dam, after a Czechoslovak ship and the tanker Sopron, belonging to the Mahart shipping company, collided. Most of the oil was carried by the wind over a 30 km stretch of the river banks. According to the National Water Power and Hydraulic Engineering Bureau, the oil spill in the Danube does not endanger the fauna of the river nor the water supply of the population or of industrial enterprises. The bureau's experts flew over the polluted area on Tuesday, 21 August, and concluded that the oil spill spread over some 100 km on the Danube but not in one patch -- in certain places it formed a thin layer. The worst oil pollution in the area of the capital has already been cleared up using perlite.

Necessary steps have been taken to safeguard the water supply of the population and industrial enterprises. It is expected that today work will begin to change the surface soil at the Csepel wells, in order to prevent possible oil seepage into the wells of the water plant through rain.

The oil pollution is expected to reach the Mohacs area today, where experts are already waiting. If necessary, they will close the water intake area. The bureau warned Yugoslav water experts about the thinly spread oil patches flowing on the Danube.

BRIEFS

ENVOYS TO FRANCE, LAOS -- Budapest, August 24 (MTI)-- Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Istvan Sarlos, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, met Rezso Palotas, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to to the French Republic, who is soon to leave for his post. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0610 GMT 25 Aug 84 LD] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidentail Council, Istvan Sarlos, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, met Laszlo Rosta, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotenitary to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who is soon to leave for his post. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0610 GMT 25 Aug 84 LD]

NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR -- Sandor Gaspar, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council, received on 21 August Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Nicolae Veres, new ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Hungary, who presented his credentials. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Aug 84 p 8 AU]

COMPANIES AT TEHRAN FAIR -- Budapest, August 24 (MTI) -- Twenty-five Hungarian companies are to display their latest products on a 1,200 square-meter area at the Tehran fair to be held from September 11 to 22. Technoimpex, Ganz-Mavag, Tungsram, Transelektro, Chemolimpex, theHungarian shipyards and crane factory, Taurus and Medimpex are to display machine tools, engines, floating cranes, car parts, lamp-producing lines, and household utensils. Last year Hungarian-Iranian trade amounted to 420 million dollars. 70 percent of Hungarian deliveries were materials, and the remainder machinery, equipment, farm produce, and food products. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1206 GMT 24 Aug 84 LD]

DROUGHT REPORT -- The counties suffering from severe drought this year in Hungary are Pest, Bacs-Kiskun, Bekes, Csongrad, and Szolnok. According to the report by the minister of agriculture and food, this year's drought is less widespread and less severe than in 1983, but it is already known that several dozen large agricultural enterprises, particularly in Bekes and Szolnok Counties, are forced to seek financial help. [Excerpt] [Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 24 Aug 84 LD]

JOURNALISTS DISCUSS REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD251747 Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 25 -- Polish and Soviet journalists met in Warsaw to discuss the policy of the Reagan administration pursued towards the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Participants in the meeting pointed out that the American imperialism strived to annihilate the Soviet Union already at the moment of its birth. Today, the policy of the Reagan administration through words and activities goes back to those inglorious chapters of the American history.

During the meeting, journalists stressed that Reagan's administration in sabotaging Soviet Union's peaceful and constructive proposals, including the recent proposal banning the militarization of the outer space, and thus aims at implementing Pentagon's program of the "star wars".

Many participants in the discussion refered to President Ronald Reagan's irresponsible "joke" during a microphone test. Journalists underlined that Reagan's aggressive quip is an illustration of his view and also points to the direction of the present administration's foreign policy.

PRESS CONFERENCE ADDRESSES AMNESTY ISSUES

285,000 Benefit to Date

LD241540 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Representatives of the Justice Ministry met with domestic journalists at the Government Press Office and with foreign correspondents at the INTERPRES Center today and reported the results of the amnesty so far. The presented data show that a total of more than 285,000 people have benefited from the amnesty. More than 31,000 have had their freedom restored, and the remainder have had investigative or preliminary proceedings discontinued or proceedings before misdemeanour courts discontinued. Of 652 persons imprisoned for politically motivated acts, 630 persons have been released.

At the same time it was announced that 125 people have reported to prosecution and Citizens' Militia bodies and disclosed their unlawful activity.

Attention was also drawn to the efficient return to society of released persons. Among other things, this happens because they have no trouble in finding and starting work.

[Warsaw PAP in Russian at 1500 GMT on 24 Aug adds: "Among the 22 persons who have not yet been released are Lis and Mierzewski, who are still under investigation. There are also among these persons people who have committed criminal offenses as well as political crimes, and have been punished accordingly.

["Minister Domeradzki indicated that the Reverend Popieluszko took advantage of the amnesty on 24 August."]

Warning Against Recidivism

LD242053 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Talks by Hipolit Starszak, deputy prosecutor general, at a 24 August press conference at the Government Press Office in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] So far none of the people released from penal institutions, who were held there because they had committed politically motivated offenses, have committed another offense following their release. Of course, this does not mean that we have not noticed elements in these persons' behavior that lead us to believe that perhaps they are following the best path to committing new offenses. This cannot remain unnoticed.

For the same reason, it has been necessary to hold cautionary talks with Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Jan Rulewski in connection with their activities. As far as Jan Rulewski is concerned, irrespective of the substance of what he delivered from the pulpit in a Bydgoszcz church, I believe that it was also necessary to hold the talk because of the possibility, emphasized by numerous people, that religious feelings might be offended, which could be an offense under the conditions defined by the act and the Penal Code. For these reasons it was necessary to caution these two people that their activities may result in their forfeiting the effects arising from the amnesty regulations.

I would like to stress one more thing: Benefiting from the amnesty is not a pass or safe-conduct letter allowing impunity -- it is not some kind of immunity. Those who have been amnestied have to be aware of this. Severe means are being applied against persons who entered the path of crime after the application of amnesty. In 140 discovered cases, it has been decided to apply temporary arrest. The appropriate speed of these proceedings was also ensured, and the prosecutors will demand appropriately severe sentences.

Amnestied Ensured Work

AU271009 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25/26 Aug 84 p 8

[Roman Chocyk report: "The First Stage of the Amnesty Act, Implementation Completed"]

[Text] Releases of prisoners in line with the Amnesty Act, had been completed in most penitentiaries on the 30th day of the amnesty.

As reported at the 24 August press conference in the Government Press Office, on the 30th day of the amnesty 29,564 persons were released from places of detention and penitentiaries. Over 285,000 persons have benefited by the amnesty on the strength of court decisions and as a result of investigations and misdemeanor charges (106,000) being dropped.

The press conference was attended by Lech Domeradzki, minister of justice; Hipolit Starszak, deputy prosecutor general of the PPR; Stanislaw Jablonowski, head of the Central Board of Penitentiaries; and representatives of the Supreme Court and the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs.

The amnesty has given those released an opportunity to return to the fold of society. It is expected that these persons will not return to crime and that they will prove through their work and irreproachable attitudes that their conflicts with the law were a mistake.

Many measures are being taken to enable those released to return to normal life. They are being ensured work and, if necessary, given material assistance for the initial period of freedom. Over Z18 million have been spent on such assistance. As Henryk Swital, deputy head of the Employment Department of the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs, reported, over 355,000 jobs are waiting for the amnestied, which means that jobs are easy to find. Those released will not be directed to the enterprises in which they worked before they were arrested.

Over 6,200 amnestied persons have reported to employment offices, and 2,195 of them are already at work. Enterprises are also giving financial help to those who need it. Those who are unable to return to their previous residences are being accommodated at workers hostels and in other facilities.

Unfortunately, the amnestied persons include some who are unable to appreciate the help from society and the state and to respect the blessings of the amnesty. Prosecutors have instituted proceedings against 144 persons who have again committed crimes, mainly common crimes. Almost all of them have been temporarily rearrested.

So far none of the 630 amnestied persons convicted or accused of political offenses has again committed a similar offense, although some of them are engaging in activities that might eventually violate legal calm and order. The church masses attended by the faithful are often exploited for such activities. As we have already reported, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Jan Rulewski have been warned by the appropriate prosecutor's offices that if they continue the activities they have begun, charges may be preferred against them and they may lose the benefits of the amnesty.

At the end of the conference information was given in response to journalists' question that so far 125 persons who have committed political offenses have reported to prosecuting bodies and divulged their activities. As is known, such offenses can be reported up to and including 31 December 1984.

Representatives of the Ministry of Justice also discussed the "workers amnesty" practiced by many enterprises in that they annul some disciplinary penalties. It was stressed that this kind of amnesty must not be applied to crimes committed by workers because this would exceed the provisions of the Amnesty Act.

JACEK KURON PREVENTED FROM VISITING WALESA

NC241416 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Aug 24 (AFP) -- Twenty-two Polish political prisoners are still in detention, Justice Minister Lech Domeradzki said at press conference today.

Among the detainees is Bogdan Lis, deputy leader of TKK [Provisional Coordinating Committee], the underground leadership of Solidarity trade union, and his assistant, Piotr Mierzewski.

In another development, the police today prevented Jacek Kuron, a founder of the Workers' Self-Defence Committee KOR, from making a trip to Gdansk, where he was to meet Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. Mr Kuron was released on August 9 under the amnesty.

"I was going to take the 12:30 p.m. plane to Gdansk," Mr Kuron said from his Warsaw home. "At 10:00 a.m. three police officers in civilian clothes came and drove me to the local police station.

"There, I was told that my scheduled meeting with Lech Walesa was undesirable and that I had taken the wrong path since my release." He was allowed to return home after the plane took off.

Mr Kuron said that during his questioning the police warned that "the next meeting would be less friendly" and that he "could have big trouble".

After returning home, Mr Kuron called Mr Walesa who, he said, was "indignant" about the police intervention. "We had a long talk and reaffirmed our identical views. I offered him all my support and we agreed to see each other very soon", he said.

Mr Kuron and Mr Walesa, speaking from his home in Gdansk, refused to comment on the police action. Mr Kuron said simply that since his release he had been put "under close surveillance."

In another development today, a government spokesman said that Jerzy Popieluszko, the Warsaw Steelworks chaplain who was prosecuted for "abuse of the cloth for political ends" would be released under the amnesty.

JUSTICE MINISTER ON AMNESTY IMPLEMENTATION

LD241859 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Interview with Justice Minister Lech Domeradzki by unidentified correspondent; time and place not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Minister, I would like our interview to start, if possible, with the amnesty figures. How many people have benefited from it?

[Domeradzki] So far more than 285,000 persons have benefited from the amnesty. When I speak about benefiting, I am talking not only about those who have left prisons and places of custody, but also those toward whom proceedings have been discontinued by courts or misdemeanor courts.

[Correspondent] How many people have left prisons?

[Domeradzki] So far more than 31,000 have left prisons. As we have said, envisage that as a result of the Amnesty Act, about 35,000 persons will leave prisons. Some of them -- the difference between 35,000 and 31,000 persons -- will be leaving prisons a little later. In general, this is true for those convicted who are serving surrogate prison sentences for nonpayment of fines.

[Correspondent] What about persons who have been imprisoned for deeds committed for political reasons? The prisons were to have been vacated by 652 persons. How many have left so far?

[Domeradzki] So far 630 persons have left prisons, and 22 persons are still in prisons or places of custody. This concerns the list which you have mentioned.

[Correspondent] Minister, do you know anything about how the people who have been released from penitentiaries are returning to their own communities and workplaces?

[Domeradzki] On the basis of what I know, these people are rejoining life in society rather smoothly. Society has created conditions [word indistinct] for all those who really did return to work, all those who do wish to rejoin society as its members.

[Correspondent] How would you describe the foreign reaction to the amnesty?

[Domeradzki] It depends on the country. As far as our socialist states are concerned, reaction was similar to what we could see and hear in our own press, radio, or television; reaction there approves the very idea of the amnesty and the way it has been implemented. As far as the Western mass media are concerned, however, there you encounter various reactions, depending on the sources.

[Correspondent] Our public generally regards the amnesty in a very positive way. Some people, however, are afraid that our crime rate may go up following so many releases.

[Domeradzki] The possibility always exists that a proportion of those amnestied and released will take to crime again. (?I would not wish to create this impression among members of the public), but they do pose a potential threat, since they have already committed crimes. Bear in mind, however, that the previous activities of those released were dealt with leniently by the courts, that is, the courts assumed that these people committed relatively light crimes or misdemeanors, since no sentences over 2 years were passed. Is that not the case? Therefore, the sentences reflect the fact that their crimes were not dangerous from a public point of view, not to an extent that today we should expect these people to pose any great threat [words indistinct] After all, all those considered recidivists are exempt from the amnesty.

[Correspondent] Some people who have gained their freedom and who had earlier been deprived of it due to politically motivated acts are currently trying to return to political life.

[Domeradzki] [Words indistinct] It seems to me that had we confined the amnesty only to common criminals, the political significance of this Amnesty act, passed to mark the 40th anniversary of People's Poland -- and this should be borne in mind -- would have been incomplete, would not have been what we expected. Even if some people do return to crime, I am convinced that most of them will not. After all, winning over this majority for the everyday needs of our country will be a sort of success in itself, something we hoped for when we were working on the draft of the amnesty for the Sejm.

LAW, ORDER COMMISSION DISCUSSES AMNESTY ACT

LD251744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Law and Order Commission has examined the course of implementation of the Amnesty Act. The universal nature of this amnesty, which has so far benefited 285,000 people was discussed. Help was given to those released from penitentiaries and arrest in all cases where, it was deemed necessary. Among others, 15,000 people received money payments, and 3,000 people received help in kind.

During the discussion, the need was pointed out for an even more thorough elucidation of the essence and nature of the Amnesty Act, for stressing the extraordinary important social and educational targets which determined the scope and forms of the amnesty.

It was pointed out that the amnesty obviously curtailed even more the scope of activity of political opponents which even the most hostile centers and groupings could not have failed to observe. [as heard] The commission also acquainted itself with information on the course of consultations on the bill on the Voluntary Reserve of the Citizens' Militia. The commission made its views known with regard to the provisions of the plan for implementing tasks arising from 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum resolutions and the provisions of next year's central annual plan.

LUBLIN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON AMNESTY RESULTS

LD250001 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Interview with Kazimierz Postulski, head of the Lublin Voivodship Court Department for the Supervision of the Execution of Judgments in Penitentiaries, by correspondent Bogdan Piasecki on the implementation of the Amnesty Act decisions in Lublin; date and time not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Postulski] A month has passed since the Amnesty Act became effective, and, in accordance with Article 14 of the act, during these 30 days the courts have been obliged to release from penal institutions all persons covered by the Amnesty Act -- that is, persons under temporary arrest as well as persons serving sentences arising from binding judgments or misdemeanor court decisions. In all, the courts have issued over 1,300 decisions, on the basis of which the same number of people received provisions for remitting or commuting their sentences or provisions repealing temporary arrest. The date, of course, concerns the regional courts of three voivodships: Biala Podlaska, Zamosc, and Lublin.

In all, the courts have issued decisions applying amnesty to about 7,000 persons. The 1,300 that I have spoken about were people remaining in penitentiary institutions. The remainder beneifted from the amnesty while enjoying freedom. These were people who have had sentences of restriction of freedom remitted or proceedings discontinued without having been temporarily arrested.

[Piasecki] What provisions of the amnesty are still in force, and what will happen now?

[Postulski] The courts will continue to apply the Amnesty Act. Indictments continue to come up before courts, which are examining these cases. If they envisage that a sentence would not exceed 2 years, they discontinue the proceedings. The courts will continue this work until all these cases have been examined.

CHURCH ATTENTION TO OPPOSITION LEADERS VIEWED

LD242018 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Jerzy Malczynski commentary]

[Text] In its service yesterday AFP treated its subscribers with news about, and I quote: tremendous applause given on Tuesday night to the leaders of the opposition: Michnik, Kuron, Romaszewski, Walentynowicz, Jurczyk, Jaworski, and Moczulski, who attended mass for the released prisoners celebrated by Suffragan Niziolek in the Church of Saint Stanislas. After the mass they appeared in turn in the window of the parish building greeted by crowds chanting their names and the name of the union. End quotes.

A rather trivial event, generally speaking, which however gives much food for thought. Two days earlier -- and now I quote the U.S. AP agency -- a 20-minute speech was delivered by Jacek Kuron after mass in the Saint Krzysztof Church in Lesna Podkowa, near Warsaw. Andrzej Rozplochowski from Katowice also took the floor. Additional spice is given to these events by the fact that one of the persons mentioned, Jacek Juron was once a militant atheist and is responsible for an attack on Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski in 1954, which received much publicity at the time; this occurred before -- as he described it -- he discovered the Gospel to be a universal ethical code.

Another, Adam Michnik, became famous toward the end of 1980 through an interview for the weekly DER SPIEGEL, when he called some representatives of the Episcopate stooges, making it clear at the same time that the church should not deal with politics.

In fact, he recently elaborated on this idea in a letter written last June and published this year in the West.

The Poles need a church which supports the Gospel and not political clericalism. There is nothing to add or take away. However, the fact that persons holding such views exploit church pulpits for political speeches is not only an indication of how their attitudes should be assessed, but also testifies to the attitude of some priests to their mission and to clear instruction from the leadership of the Episcopate, since I imagine such should be the interpretation of the letter from the secretary of the Episcopate, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, sent to all bishopric curia and published a week ago by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY.

The final sentence reads as follows: Furthermore, I kindly request that you see that the release from prisons not be accompanied in churches by festivities which could be regarded as political demonstrations.

RAKOWSKI ON TRADE UNIONS, POLITICAL SITUATION

LD251855 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] A meeting of 600 trade union members and members of self-management bodies has been held in Slupsk. The meeting was attended by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, whose speech included issues connected with the future of trade unions in Poland and mentioned certain aspects of the political situation. The deputy premier talked about the political and social importance of the development and consolidation of the trade union movement in the interest of working people, at the same time pointing out the need for party members to support trade union organizations. He also said that, in accordance with numerous postulates, in the near future it will be necessary to amend the trade union law in order to raise the prestige of trade unions and facilitate their all-round activity.

Referring to current socioeconomic problems, the deputy premier stressed that the past few months show that one can speak with optimism of certain successes arising from the Poles' general will to overcome the crisis. The community no longer accepts street disturbances uncritically, and recently the amnesty has been accepted with approval as a manifestation of the stabilization of social and political relations.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski pointed out that less and less attention is being paid to the opposition, which is counting on sowing confusion and uses religious gatherings for this purpose.

ECONOMIC REFORM YIELDS POSITIVE RESULTS

LD241521 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 24 -- In the social accords which were signed four years ago it was found indispensable to give a marked boost to the work on economic reform. Changes in economic management and performance have already become a plain fact. The indispensability of reform was decided by the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress. The congress also approved decisions about the shape of the reform.

Already in September 1980 the Commission for Economic Reform was formed. It was made up of representatives of various sections of society. The draft of the reform prepared by the commission was submitted to nationwide debate. Never before in the history of People's Poland has economic reform been launched on such a wide scale and carried such a big importance. Its chief goal is to reinforce the new socio-economic order, new structures and method of economic management thus creating optimum conditions for economic development and national income growth. The reform introduces autonomy, economic self-reliance and independent self-management to enterprises. Thus it combines the requirement of rational economic development with the demand for progressing democratization of life and wide social access to management.

Since July 1, 1981, economic reform rules have been introduced to the small-business sector and state farming organizations. On September 25, 1981, after wide consultations, the Polish Sejm passed a law on state enterprises and a law on worker self-management in state enterprises. These legal acts play a crucial role in the country's new economic system.

The proclamation of martial law made some changes in the economic reform schedule. Worker self-managements were temporarily suspended. But the reform was neither frozen nor procrastinated. New laws were passed: on socio-economic planning, prices, financial management of state enterprises, and scores of other legal acts. Currently, an anti-monopoly law is in the making.

Progressing social stability was the premise of the revival of worker self-management. By the end of 1983, worker self-managements had already operated in more than three-quarters or more than 6,100 of all industrial enterprises. By the end of the first quarter of this year, worker self-managements had been active in about 90 percent of enterprises with a workforce of some eight million employees.

The steps towards reshaping the structure and principles of economic management began with cuts in the number of branch ministries. Under the Law on People's Councils and Local Self-Government, which took effect in June 1984, significant powers were shifted from the central to regional levels.

But the difficulties accompanying the process of reform has not yet been overcome. They are deepened [word indistinct] effect of economic restrictions imposed on Poland by the U.S. and some other Western states. This necessitated the introduction of special interim solutions to the reform that selected the so-called production priorities in order to satisfy the basic needs of society.

The effects of the reform will become visible only some time in the future. But already now, on the basis of statistics for 1983 and the first half-year of 1984, it can be seen that many negative phenomena have been overcome in Polish economy, declining tendencies in all key spheres have been checked, and a clear rise in industrial and agricultural outputs, generated national income and productivity is visible. The economic calculus becomes a real category in the considerations and activities of workers self-managements.

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL DAY FESTIVITIES, DEPARTURES

Honecker Visits Exhibition

AU241230 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Aug 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Bucharest -- On the morning of 22 August, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, was cordially welcomed at "the Economic and Social Development of Romania" exhibition. Accompanied by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, and Alexandru Necula, minister for machine tools, electrotechnology, and electronics, Erich Honecker acquainted himself with the great achievements that the working people of this fraternal socialist country have made in the 40 years since the social and national antifascist and anti-imperialist liberation revolution.

CTK Reports Ceausescu Meeting

AU241234 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Aug 84 p 7

[Text] Bucharest (CTK) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, who arrived in Bucharest on Tuesday [21 Aug] to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle and the overthrowing of the fascist government in Romania, has met with Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. In a friendly talk, the two representatives stressed their interest in further developing bilateral relations and intensifying the process of socialist economic integration. They noted the need to reinforce the struggle for peace and security in the world. Erich Honecker received the highest Romanian distinction -- Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania, First Class, which was awarded to him on his 70th birthday.

Zia Meets Ceausescu, Departs

AU241844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/08/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu conducted talks with the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who attended the festivities arranged in Bucharest on the fortieth anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanks the Pakistani head of state for his participation in the August 23 festivities, and stressed that his new visit to Romania was an expression of the fine ties between the two countries and peoples, of the personal friendly relations between the two presidents.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq stressed that he was happy to have participated in the great anniversary of August 23, and was highly appreciative of the achievements scored by the Romanian people in the past 40 years tellingly illustrated by the exhibition "Romania's Economic and Social Development". He said he was impressed by the Romanian people's shows of valuation and esteem for President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as by the special enthusiasm that characterized both the joint solemn session and the working people's demonstration in Bucharest.

During the talks, which passed in a warm atmosphere of friendship, mutual regard and understanding, reference was made with satisfaction to the friendly links of close cooperation between Romania and Pakistan, with emphasis on the special importance of the understandings reached at top level for their steady expansion on mutually advantageous terms.

In that spirit, and starting from the wish to confer new dimensions on the Romanian-Pakistani collaboration, on an economic plane in particular, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohammad Ziaul Haq agreed with experts in the two countries to thoroughly examine the possibilities of jointly building new units in the sphere of oil, chemical and petrochemical industries, electrical engineering and electronics, agriculture and other sectors of mutual concern. It was decided that the results of the surveys to be made and of the technical talks to be conducted should be submitted to the next session of the joint Romanian-Pakistani Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation due in Islamabad late this year with a view to making final decisions.

While approaching current international issues, the two presidents expressed Romania's and Pakistan's determination to further intensify their cooperation for the promotion of a policy of peace, security and disarmament worldwide, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order. The two presidents also pointed to the need for firm action toward solving interstate litigious issues by political means, by way of negotiations, with no recourse to force.

During the talks, it was stressed that President Ziaul Haq's visit to (?Romania), the continuation of the Romanian-Pakistani summit dialogue and the understandings reached on the occasion had made an important contribution to further strengthening and deepening the ties of close friendship and collaboration between the two countries, in the interests of their peoples, of the policy of peace, independence, and mutually advantageous cooperation among all nations.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu the guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council. Present were Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister, and other officials.

Ceausescu Talks With 'Arafat

AU251426 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu yesterday met with Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO. The two sides pointed out the relations of close friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania on the one side and the PLO on the other, as well as between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples and expressed the joint desire to further expand, deepen, and strengthen these ties to the benefit of the cause of peace, cooperation, and peace in the world.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat also exchanged detailed views on certain aspects of international life, particularly the latest developments in the Middle East. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated our country's position on the Middle East problems, particularly on the resolution of the Palestinian people's problem. In this respect, he stressed the importance of reestablishing the unity of the Palestinian movement in the struggle to attain the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and the creation of their own, independent state.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that, proceeding from the need to resolve all conflicts through negotiations alone, Romania firmly advocates an international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all interested states, including the PLO, in its capacity as legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as well as the USSR, the United States, and other states capable of making a contribution to establishing peace in that area.

On behalf of the Palestinian people and the PLO, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat expressed warmest gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and all the Romanian people for the consistent position concerning a just and lasting solution of the Middle East problems adopted by Socialist Romania and the Romanian head of state.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the determination of the RCP and the Romanian Government and people to continue to firmly support the just cause of the Palestinian people and make their full contribution to finding a positive solution to the situation in that part of the world.

Meets With Departing Numayri

AU242002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1944 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/8/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu conducted talks on August 24 with Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Sudanese Socialist Union, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, on a visit to Romania at head of a party and state delegation, together with Mme Buthayna Numayri.

President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for having been invited to the festivities occasioned by the Romanian people's national day, for having met again and exchanging opinions on bilateral questions and on current international political issues. The guest was also highly appreciative of the Romanian people's work and achievements in the country's socioeconomic development, as well as of the festive atmosphere that characterized the solemn meeting, the military parade and working people's demonstration on August 23.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and expressed his satisfaction for the participation of the Sudanese head of state, of his wife and the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sudan in the August 23 festivities.

During the interview which passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, the party and state leaders of the two countries showed their satisfaction at the course of the Romanian-Sudanese ties of friendship, solidarity and cooperation. The joint will was expressed to expand and diversify the cooperation between Romania and Sudan, especially in agriculture, energy, transport and other domains of mutual concern.

Current international issues were also approached and, in that context, concern was expressed over the serious world tension. It was assessed that the cessation of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, nuclear in the first place, the safeguarding of the peoples' foremost right to existence, freedom, independence, and peace were fundamental questions of our days. The necessity was underlined that peoples should act for the halting of the present course of events toward confrontation and war, for the resumption of the policy of detente and peace, for a political, negotiated settlement of the litigious issues facing mankind, in the interests of peace, progress and understanding throughout the world.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri reiterated Romania's and Sudan's determination to deepen international cooperation.

The same day, President Muhammad Numayri left Bucharest. On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu the guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council.

Receives Angolan President

AU241730 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1634 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/8/1984 -- On Friday, August 24, talks were conducted in Bucharest by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola [MPLA]-Party of Labour, president of the People's Republic of Angola, who, at head of a party and state delegation, attended the festivities marking the anniversary of the day of August 23. The talks, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, were attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister. Also attending were Venaeo do Silva Moura, Angolan deputy foreign minister and Romano de Oliviera e Silva, ambassador.

Dos Santos Departs

AU251504 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1331 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/8/1984 -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Party of Labour, president of the People's Republic of Angola, who, as guest of President Nicolae Ceausescu, headed a party and state delegation to the festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the August 23, 1944 anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation, left Bucharest on August 25. In behalf of the RCP and Romanian state leader, the guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, by other officials.

Ceausescu Meets Machel

AU241847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1631 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/8/1984 -- Talks were conducted in Bucharest on August 24 by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who headed the Mozambican party and state delegation to the festivities arranged on the Romanian People's national day.

The talks were attended for Romania by Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture and food industry, Teodor Coman, member of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs, other officials, and for Mozambique by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the party, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, minister for foreign affairs, Julio Zamith Carrilho, member of the CC of the party, deputy to the People's Assembly, minister for public works and housing, Jaos dos Santos Ferreira deputy to the People's Assembly, minister for agriculture, cochairman of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, and other members of the delegation.

Machel Seen Off by Radulescu

AU251454 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1329 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/8/1984 -- Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who, as guest of President Nicolae Ceausescu, headed a delegation to the festivities marking the Romanian people's national holiday, left Bucharest on August 25.

In behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, by government members and other officials.

Zimbabwean President Departs

AU241948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/8/1984 -- Canaan Sondino Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, who, upon President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania's invitation, attended with Janet Banana, the festivities occasioned by the fortieth anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944, left Bucharest on Friday, August 24.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council. Attending were members of the Romanian Government, executives of ministries and central institutions.

Ceausescu Meets Egyptian Envoy

AU251432 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0747 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/8/1984 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on August 24 Mamduh Muhammad Salam, special adviser of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who represented the Egyptian head of state at the festivities arranged in Bucharest on the August 23 anniversary.

The guest handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and conveyed warmest congratulations on the anniversary of August 23, wishes of further successes to the Romanian people in their country's socioeconomic development.

The Romanian head of state thanked for the message and congratulations and addressed in turn President Muhammad Husni Mubarak a warm salute and best wishes and the Egyptian people wishes of peace and welfare.

During the interview, they highlighted with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, the decisive role of the Romanian-Egyptian summit dialogue in the development and promotion of close relations of collaboration between Romania and Egypt. It was stressed that broad possibilities were at hand for increasing the economic collaboration, for intensifying the commercial exchanges and the need was highlighted for further measures toward a full capitalization of those possibilities.

Approached were also during the interview some international issues, especially those relations to the Middle East situation [as received]. The interview, which proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

Meets Malaysian Deputy Premier

AU251857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/8/1984 -- On August 25 in the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu received in Snagov Datuk Musa Hitam, deputy prime minister of Malaysia, who attended the festivities occasioned by the fortieth anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation. The Malaysian deputy prime minister keenly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the interview granted to him and underscored that he was greatly honoured at having been received by the Romanian head of state, and at having participated in the great holiday of the Romanian people.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the fine Romanian-Malaysian relations were recalled, which witnessed a steady development, in keeping with the understandings and agreements covenanted during the visit the Romanian president paid to Malaysia in November, 1982, a visit that opened broad prospects to the two countries' cooperation.

Moreover, it was assessed that favourable conditions were met to further expand and consolidate bilateral collaboration, particularly on an economic plane, as well as in other domains of mutual interest. The need was highlighted for a most efficient capitalization, through joint efforts, of the existing possibilities, in view of carrying through further actions of long-term economic cooperation, of increasing and diversifying commercial exchanges. Emphasis was placed on the fact that the expansion of the Romanian-Malaysian relations was to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of international peace, collaboration and understanding. The interview was attended by Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister.

Dascalescu Receives Malaysian

AU251552 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1325 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/8/1984 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on Saturday morning Datuk Musa Hitam, deputy prime minister of Malaysia, who attended the festivities occasioned by the celebration of August 23 and paid an official visit to Romania.

During the interview, that proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, they analyzed the stage and prospects of the Romanian-Malaysian relations, expressing the wish to turn to better advantage the possibilities of the two countries' economies with a view to developing and deepening continuously the cooperation between Romania and Malaysia, in the spirit of the decisions and understandings reached within the summit dialogue occasioned by the visit paid in Kuala Lumpur by Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu. They also analyzed the ways and means of carrying through economic projects and programmes included in the two countries' national plans, as well as the measures to increase the commercial exchanges to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding. The talks were attended by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, and Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications.

Andrei Meets With Indonesian

AU251406 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1327 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/8/1984 -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, had talks on August 25 with Professor Mokhtar Kusumaadmaja, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, now on an official visit to Romania. The two ministers analyzed the way of implementation of the summit understandings regarding the development of the bilateral relations in the political, economic, techno-scientific and other domains of mutual interest.

Approaching current international questions, they reiterate the two countries' positions and their determination to further work for the promotion of a policy of peace, disarmament, nuclear above all, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of the new international economic order, for the eradication of all conflicts by political, negotiated means, for security and free, independent development of all nations of the world.

Ceausescu Sees French Delegate

AU241729 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1633 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/8/1984 -- On August 24, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Jean Michel Baylet, secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry of the French Republic, cabinet member, who attended the festivities occasioned by the anniversary of the day of August 23.

Bloc Delegates Depart

AU241940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/8/1984 -- Departure of delegations to August 23 festivities:

-- the party and governmental delegations of the USSR led by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian SFSR;

-- the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria;

-- the party and state delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the Czech National Council;

-- the party and governmental delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, premier of the Administration Council of DPR in Korea;

-- tne party and state delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia led by Radovan Vlajkovic,, vice-president of the Presidium of the SFR of Yugoslavia;

-- the party and governmental delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the Secretariat of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, vice-prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee;

-- the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party;

-- the party and state delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Sandor member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, president of the Hungarian Trade Unions Central Council, that attended the festivities arranged on the fortieth anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1984 upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, left Bucharest today.

The guests were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR [General Union of Trade Unions] Central Council, Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy chairman, Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Richard Winter, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, as well as by members of the CC of the RCP and other Romanian officials.

Guests Depart 26 August

AU261653 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1512 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Spelling of all foreign names as received]

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/8/1984 -- The party and governmental delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice-premier of the Council of Ministers, minister of transport and communications, left Bucharest on Saturday after having attended the festivities occasioned by the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944, upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Upon departure of the Otopeni Airport the guests were seen off by Richard Winter, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of technical supply and fixed assests management control, by members of the CC of the RCP, by other officials.

The delegation of the Republic of Burundi, led by Lt. Col. Mandi Stanislas, member of the Central Committee of the Unity for National Progress -- UPRONA -- Party, minister at the Presidency of the Republic.

the delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, led by M.A. Haq, minister for rural development and the agrarian reform,

the delegation of the Republic of Seychelles, led by Joseph Belmont, social affairs secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the People's Progressive Front, minister of labour and social services,

the delegation of the Republic of Zaire led by Kititwa Tumansi, first vice-chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution,

the envoy of the president of the Republic of Peru, Javier Manuel Romero Ramirez alzamora, ambassador at the Foreign Affairs Ministry,

the envoy of the president of the Republic of Venezuela, Rigoberto Henriquez Vera, ambassador,

the representative of the Republic of Botswana, Samuel Akuna Mpuchane, ambassador,

the representative of the Republic of Ecuador, Hugo Jativa Ortiz, ambassador,

the representative of the Republic of Nicaragua, Jacinto Suarez Espinosa, member of the Sandinist Assembly, ambassador,

the representative of the Republic of Niger, Hourna Alou, ambassador, left Bucharest.

Upon departure the guests were seen off by members of the government, executives of ministries and central institutions, by other officials.

The delegation of the Danish Communist Party, led by Bernard Jeune, member of the Political Bureau of the of the party,

the delegation of the Communist Party of Spain, led by Felipe Alcaraz, Executive Committee Member, general secretary of the Communist Party of Andalusia,

the delegation of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, led by Holger K. Nielsen, member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the party,

the delegation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, led by Yussi Ranta, member of the Central Committee's Executive Board, deputy,

the representative of the Swiss Labour Party, Georg Lechleiter, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Swiss Labour Party,

the representative of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, Donald Ramotar, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee,

the representative of the Liberal Party of Canada, Alice Molley, vice-president of the party,

the representative of the Democratic Party of the U.S.A., Allan Shaefer, member of the party's National Finance Council, foreign affairs adviser to the party's chairman, left the Romanian capital city the same day.

At the Otopeni Airport the guests were seen off by members of the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

More Guests Depart 26 August

AU261659 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1558 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/8/1984 -- The party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Damdingiyn Tseden, candidate member of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, minister of forestry and woodworking industry, chairman of the Mongolian-Romanian Friendship Association, that attended the festivities occasioned by the 40th anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944 upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party left Bucharest on Sunday, August 26.

At the Otopeni Airport the guests were seen off by members of the CC of the RCP, executives of ministries, by party and state activists.

The delegation of the federation of Malaysia led by Datuk Musa Hitam, deputy prime minister,

the delegation of the Kingdom of Lesotho led by Vincent Montsi Makhele, foreign affairs minister, secretary-general of the Basotho National Party,

the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania led by Ndugu Athmani Juma Mhina, member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania,

the delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde led by Olivio Pires, member of the Political Commission of the African Party for Independence in the Republic of Cape Verde,

the delegation of the Gabonese Republic led by Leon Auge, general delegate of the Secretariat-General, founder of the Gabonese Democratic Party,

the delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic led by Ahmed Qa'id Barakat, minister of the economy and industry,

the delegation of the Republic of Lebanon led by Fuad Turk, secretary general at the Foreign Affairs Ministry,

The representative of the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Constantinos Michaelides, minister at the presidency of the Republic,

the representative of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mamouh Muhammad Salam, special adviser to the president of the republic,

the representative of the Hellenic Republic, Mihail Stefanides, first vice-president of parliament, left the Romanian capital the same day.

Upon departure the guests were seen off by members of the government, executives of ministries and central institutions, by other officials.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Greece led by Dimitris Mamakis, candidate member of the Central Committee's Political Bureau, editor-in-chief of the RIZOSPASTIS newspaper,

the delegation of the Greek Communist Party (I) led by Leonidas Kirkos, member of the Executive Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee,

the representative of the Communist Party of Norway, Arild Larsen, Central Committee member,

the delegation of the Socialist Party of Cyprus-EDEK led by Chrystomos Koutoukis, secretary in charge of education and press affairs of the party's Central Committee,

the delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement -- PASOK led by Paraskevas Avgherinos, member of the Executive Bureau of the party's Central Committee, deputy of the European Parliament,

the representative of the New Democracy Party of Greece, Christos Katsiyannis, member of parliament for Attica,

the delegation of the Italian Socialist Party led by Giulio Ferrarini, member of the Party's General Assembly and Directorate, deputy,

the delegation of the Israel Labour Party led by Mordechai Gur, member of the party's leadership, deputy,

the representative of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, Salvador Clotas, member of the Executive Commission, federal secretary, deputy,

the representative of the Liberal Party of Colombia, Jorge Cristo Sahilin, vice-chairman of the party's Central Commission, member of the House of Representative,

the representative of Indian National Congress (I), Vir Badhur Singh, minister of irrigation of the State of Uttar Pradesh, left Bucharest on Sunday.

At the Otopeni Airport the guests were seen off by full and alternate members of the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

Further on Delegate Departures

AU251440 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1219 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/8/1984 -- The capital was left also by:

- the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic, headed by 'Abd ar-Rauf al-Kasm, prime minister,

- the delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, headed by Hamilton Green, vice-president of the republic, personal envoy of the President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana,

- the party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, headed by 'Abdol Majid Sarbuland, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, vice-president of the Council of Ministers,

- the delegation of the Republic of Iraq, headed by Hasan 'Ali, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of trade,

- the delegation of the Republic of Zambia, headed by Humphrey Mulemba, general secretary of the United National Independence Party,

- the governmental delegation of the Republic of Indonesia, headed by General Maraden Saur Holomoan Panggabean [spelling as received] chairman of the Supreme Advisory Council,

- the delegation of the People's Republic of The Congo, headed by Antoine Ndinga Oba, member of the Political Bureau of the Congolese Labour Party, foreign affairs minister,

- the delegation of the People's Republic of Yemen, headed by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau of the Yemen Socialist Party, foreign affairs minister,

- the delegation of India, headed by A.A. Rahim, minister of state for foreign affairs,

- the delegation of the Republic of Tunisia, headed by Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry,

- the delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, headed by Tahir Nash'at al-Masri, foreign affairs minister,

- the delegation of Djibouti, headed by Moumin Badhon Farah, minister of foreign affairs,

- the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, headed by Muhammad al-Mabruk, secretary of the General People's Committee for Public Services,

- the delegation of Malta, headed by Leo Brincat, international affairs secretary of the Labour Party,

- the delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic, headed by Ahmed Qa'id Barakat, minister of economy,

- the delegation of the Republic of Guinea, headed by Cpt. Mamadou Pathe Barry, member of the National Military Committee of Redemption, minister for small and medium-sized enterprises,

- the delegation of the Rwandese Republic, headed by Col. Aloys Nsekalije, member of the CC of the Mouvement Revolutionnaire National Pour Le Developpement, minister of primary and secondary education,

- the delegation of the Republic of Uganda, headed by Chris Rwakasisi, minister of state at the Chancellory of the Presidency of the Republic, deputy of the National Assembly,

- the delegation of the Togolese Republic, headed by Barry Moussa, minister of public works, mines, energy and water resources,

- the delegation of the Central African Republic, headed by Nguereka Gaston, minister at the Presidency of the Republic, special presidential envoy,

- the delegation of the Republic of Cameroon, headed by Georges Ngango, minister at the Presidency of the Republic,

- the delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco, headed by Ahmed Bensouda, royal court adviser, personal representative of H. M. King Hassan II,

- the delegation of Kuwait, headed by 'Abd ar-Rahman Salim, adviser to the amir, special envoy,

- the delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, headed by Mohamed Aberkane, deputy minister with foreign trade responsibilities, chairman for Algeria of the joint Romanian-Algerian Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Cooperation,

- the delegation of the Republic of Benin, headed by Pierre Osho, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin, general secretary of the Revolutionary National Assembly,

- the delegation of San Marino, headed by Libero Barulli, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Great and General Council,

- the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, headed by Javad Mansuri, deputy foreign minister, in charge of cultural and consular affairs,

- the personal representative of the head of state of the Republic of Costa Rica, Jorge Monge, deputy minister of industry, energy and mines,

- the delegation of the Italian Republic, led by Antonio Carpino, under-secretary of state, the Ministry of Justice,

- the delegation of Brazil, led by Ivan Velloso da Silveira Batalha, ambassador, head of the Foreign Affairs Ministry's Department for Europe,

- the delegation of Oman, led by Saif Bin Hamad al-Battashi, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs,

- the representative of the Government of Australia, Whitlam Edward Gough, ambassador to the UNESCO, ex-prime minister,

- the representative of the Arab League, mbassador Adnan Omran,

- the representative of Nepal, Mirenda Bikhram Shah, ambassador,

- the representative of the Government of Suriname Republic, Ronald L. Kensmil, ambassador.

- the delegation of the United Mexican States, led by Luis Wybo Alfaro, ambassador of the United Mexican States to Romania, representative of the Mexican Government.

- the representative of Sierra Leone Republic, Sorsoh Ibrahim Conteh, ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania,

- the representative of Argentina, Conrado Storoni, secretary of state for energy,

- the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, led by Mohamed Val [spelling as received], ambassador, director with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commerce.

At the Otopeni Airport the guests were seen off by members of the government, executives of ministries and central institutions, by other officials.

The following also left the capital:

- the delegation of the Finnish Communist Party, headed by Arvo Aalto, chairman of the party,

- the delegation of the Communist Party of Japan, headed by Koichiro Ueda, vice-chairman of the Presidium of the CC of the Communist Party of Japan,

- the delegation of the Communist Party of Austria, led by Otto Podolsky, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CP of Austria,

- the delegation of the German Communist Party, led by Willy Mohn, member of the party's Central Committee,

- the delegation of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, led by Fernand Huebsch, member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the Netherlands Communist Party,

- the delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, led by Inge Kopp, vice-chairman of the party,

- the delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden, led by Paul Lestender, member of the party's CC,

- the delegation of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark, led by Laase Buitz, member of the Executive Committee, chairman of the party's Foreign Policy Committee,

- the delegation of the Democratic Socialist Party of Italy, led by Angelo Sabatini, member of the party's Directorate,

- the delegation of the Netherlands Pacifist Socialist Party, led by Wilbert Decker, international affairs secretary of the party's CC,

- the delegation of the Istiqlal Party of Morocco, led by Mohamed el Khativ, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Presidential Council,

- the delegation of the Rassemblement Pour la Republicque of France, led by Franklin Bruno Bourg Broc [name as received], member of the party's Executive Committee,

- the delegation of the Christian Democratic Party of Italy, headed by Alfonso Tanga, member of the party's National Council, senator,

- the delegation of the Republican Party of Italy, led by Giorlamo Pellicano, member of the National Council of the party.

The guests were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by full and alternate members of the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

LI XIANNIAN BEGINS STATE VISIT 27 AUGUST

AU271056 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1000 GMT on 27 August 1984 carries recorded reportage from the Palace of the State Council in Bucharest on the official welcome of Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and PRC president, at the beginning of his "state visit" to Romania. According to the announcer, numerous Bucharest residents have rallied to welcome the Chinese guest. The announcer states that upon arriving by official car in front of the State Council, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, welcomes Li Xiannian warmly. An honor guard presents arms. The national anthems of the two countries are played.

According to the announcer, the two presidents review the honor guard. While the welcoming ceremony continues, the announcer stresses Romanian-Chinese lasting relations of cooperation and friendship. The reportage ends at 1010. No speeches were given.

MILITARY ATTACHE IN MOSCOW MEETS SOVIET CADRES

AU241031 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The Romanian air and navy military attache in Moscow has met Soviet military cadres from Riga and Talin garrisons. On the occasion of this meeting, the Romanian Army's contribution to the final victory over Hitlerite Germany, and the Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship, which were solidified on the battlefield, were highlighted.

TANJUG ON USSR VIEW OF DRA, PAKISTAN UN TALKS

LD261813 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 26 Aug 84

[By TANJUG Correspondent Slavko Stanic]

[Text] Moscow, August 26 -- The indirect negotiations between Pakistan and the Karmal regime in Afghanistan [DRA] held in Geneva with a U.N. secretary-general's envoy acting as the mediator, do not promise at this point any agreement, is the impression to be gained from commentaries appearing in the Moscow press.

Pakistani President Ziaul Haq has reiterated as Pakitan's chief condition for an agreement the withdrawal of the "limited" Soviet military contigent from Afghanistan, a point which, in the Soviet opinion, it is too early to discuss, to say the least.

The impression is that never since the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan (in 1979) has Afghanistan been as much present in the Soviet press as in the past month. The fighting in Afghanistan is reported in the press here as if it was purely an Afghan problem or a problem connected with Pakistan and India, that is, "the situation round Afghanistan."

The Soviet mass media claim that "the bulk of the counter-revolutionary forces has been destroyed" in the Afghan Province Panjshir but indirectly concede that "pockets of resistance" to the new authorities still exist. Attention is drawn here to the fact that is is difficult to control the long and inaccessible Afghan border with Pakistan.

The place and role of the "limited" Soviet military contingent in Afghistan is reported here predominately from the logistics aspect, that is, the press writes about the contingent transporting Karmal army units by helicopters, supplying them with arms and food but, at the same time, not hesitating to accept battle when ambushed or when the outcome of a certain military operation depends on the Soviet contigent's assistance.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STRAUSS VISIT TO ALBANIA DEBATED

AU241535 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Aug 84 p 6

[V. Matovic article: "Tirana-Bonn Contacts: Spectacular Concessions or..."]

[Excerpts] What is Franz Josef Strauss doing in Albania? What will the consequences of this visit be....

To the surprise of the public, the official reply from Bonn is: The visit was private.

While in the West German summer theater of boredoms, which will continue until post-vaction working days bring more excitement, perplexity and interest about side issues are multiplying, at the other end of the continent, in Sofia, they mediate and draw conclusions with the help of figures on the events in Albania and of the political wind in Tirana.

Thus, Issue No 3 of MEZHDUNARODEN ZHIVOT, a bimonthly journal on international politics, noted that Albania has tripled its trade with capitalist countries since 1975.

The Sofia foreign policy journal started with some economic indicators and then concentrated on political assessments of the situation in Albania. In any case, without a thorough economic analysis one cannot explain the present events in Albania, be they political or cultural, movements among the youth, or others. Also in explaining this latest event which again turned attention to Tirana -- Strauss' visit -- it is necessary to recall some "clues" without which one cannot find answers to events in such a closed country as Albania.

Speaking about Albania being closed, we come to the first clue to explaining the intensified international activities initiated in Tirana: to break the country's image of inwardness and isolation at any price, by all the means, and with an unprecedented push.... For example, negotiations with Spain on establishing relations were held in Madrid, and at the same time Spanish diplomats also mediated in Albanian-Israeli exchanges on ambassadorial relations....

Negotiations with Bonn, which have been going on for several decades, received their strongest impetus 3 years ago at the Eighth AWP Congress. In his main congress report, Enver Hoxha suddenly amnestied a country which had once been one of its fiercest enemies and offered to establish diplomatic relations with the FRG ("there are no insurmountable obstacles to such a development of events...."). After this "green light," there followed an open offer to Bonn: "We need modern technology," Tirana's representative stated during his official visit to Bonn.

A Step to...

There is this unconcealed pragmatism, unlimited when Tirana's business and interests are at stake, and that other, hidden face of Albanian policy which has long been causing surprises, perplexity, and even confusion. Many people pay too much attention to the other face, the mask of dogmatic proclamations and ideological consistency....

Albania's latest noticeable step out of its isolation and toward the West, especially the FRG, was observed at the end of March in reports by a DPA correspondent: "In the last few months, nationalistic Albania has nevertheless been showing uncommon interest" in contacts "even with Western countries."

As far as the FRG was concerned, the West German news agency assessed at the time, "the Albanian Government believes that it is Bonn's move next."

Was Franz Josef Strauss' visit this move? Or did the initiative again come from Tirana? Some West German commentators conclude that the second supposition is better founded, especially since Bonn has promised large loans to the East. Indeed, some people are confused by the fact that Albania does not accept loans. They forget that Albania is proclaiming this now, at a time when loans are expensive and difficult to pay back. Even if it anathematizes both creditors and debtors and subjects them to ridicule, Tirana has never allowed itself to utter any bad words about Western markets, technology, and benefits.... On the contrary.

DJURANOVIC BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA

Officials at Departure

LD261119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1027 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Aug (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, left Belgrade by plane today for New Delhi on a 2-day [as received] official and friendly visit to India at the invitation of President of the Republic of India Zail Singh. Djuranovic is accompanied by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council [FEC].

They were seen off at Belgrade's Surcin Airport by Sinan Masani, member of the SFRY Presidency; Borislav Srebric, vice president of the FEC; Dusan Pekic, president of the SFRY Assembly commission [as received]; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Mrs S. Kousik [name as received], charge d'affaires at the Indian Embassy in Belgrade; and other officials.

Welcomed by Gandhi

LD270834 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived in India a short time ago on an official visit. He was met and welcomed at the airport by his host, President Zail Singh, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and other Indian personalities. Apart from Djuranovic, the Yugoslav delegation is also comprosed of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the FEC.

Talks Begin 27 August

LD271019 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Aug (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Zail Singh, president of India, held brief talks in Rashtrapati Bhavan, the presidential palace, today. During these talks, which are the first Indian-Yugoslav talks during the 4-day [as received] visit that started today, views were exchanged on a number of bilateral and international issues.

Gandhi on Nonaligned Problems

LD251404 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 25 Aug 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] New Delhi, August 25 (TANJUG) -- Exchange of views on the activities of the Movement of Non-alignment will be the focus of talks to be held here by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic starting from Monday, stated Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today in a longer [as received] interview given to TANJUG correspondent Sreten Petrovic.

Yugoslav-Indian relations have a long, thirty-year-old tradition and leaders of the two countries, Jawaharlal Nehru and Josip Broz Tito, were among the founders of the Movement of Non-alignment.

Indira Gandhi described the Palestinian question as the "biggest worry" to the movement -- whose chairperson she now is -- in view of its repercussions in the Middle East. "The Palestinian movement must remain united, and we maintain contacts with Chairman of the PLO Yasir 'Arafat and with the most important countries concerned," she said.

In the interview to TANJUG, Prime Minister Gandhi also expressed concern at the Iran-Iraq conflict, which she described as "one of the most tragic events of our time." In this context she pointed out that she was keeping constantly in touch with the leaders of both countries involved in the conflict, and expressed hope that the efforts of the non-aligned will yield (?certain) positive result in this regard.

Noting the other subjects she and President of the Yugoslav state Presidency Djuranovic would discuss next week, Indira Gandhi mentioned the problems of disarmament, especially nuclear, and the efforts of non-aligned and all other developing countries for the establishment of a new world economic order.

The Indian prime minister said that she was "disappointed" with the way in which "rich nations" deal with the proposals of developing countries. "Our words in the North-South dialogue can only be more effective if we are strong as a community," she said, adding that she had always advocated collective self-reliance.

In her answers to questions put by the TANJUG correspondent, Indira Gandhi also dwelt on the economic development of India, political conditions on the sub-continent and India's relations with Pakistan and China.

"It is not widely known, but it is a fact that India's economic development is financed 92 percent by its own funds, out of its own sources, and only 8 percent by outside aid, credits and loans," said Indira Gandhi. Relying on this policy, India has developed a strong and diversified base of production, while its agriculture meets domestic needs.

The prime minister of India also specified her country's attitudes to its neighbours, stressing that it was "essential for all Asian countries to live in friendship."

Djuranovic Interviewed

LD261317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0602 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Aug (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Indian relations are developing fully in both the bilateral and international sphere. This was stated by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in an interview for All-India Radio.

Djuranovic added, during the interview on the eve of his official visit to India, that the visit is occurring at a time when there is still a need to invest further efforts in promoting relations between the two countries, even though it has been 30 years since President Tito's first visit to India.

The good relations between Yugoslavia and India, Djuranovic said, have been developing intensively because they rest on the firm foundations established by Tito and Nehru.

Summing up the relations between the two friendly countries, both founders of the Nonaligned Movement and with important roles in international relations, Djuranovic said that they are an example of the kind of cooperation that the two countries advocate in international relations.

In the talks with India's highest leaders, President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, "we will certainly devote considerable attention to bilateral relations," said Djuranovic. "It will be necessary to evaluate the present level of these relation: he said, "particularly in the economic sphere," because there are still considerable unexploited possibilities in this area.

In view of the role of the two countries in the Nonaligned Movement, Djuranovic said, in the talks particular attention will be devoted to the most important international issues: the crisis in the Middle East, the problem of the Iraq-Iran war, the reasons for deterioration of the international economic situation, and the possibilities for a greater involvement of the Nonaligned Movement in the solution of these problems.

"The fact is that the deterioration of the international situation has also had unfavorable consequences for the situation in the Nonaligned Movement and to a certain textent, existing crisis spots have had an unfavorable effect on the activity of the Nonaligned Movement," Djuranovic said. "However, I would like to remind you," he added, "that the numerous initiatives of the Nonaligned Movement and the series of initiatives undertaken by Mrs Indira Gandhi in her capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement have met with a great response and understanding within the international community." This, Djuranovic said, has helped the nonaligned countries, within the framework of the United Nations and other international organizations, to push for greater efforts toward resolving crisis centers, including those in the Middle East and the Iran-Iraq war.

President Djuranovic expressed his conviction that the present international situation, precisely because it is serious and complex, is an occasion for greater activity on the part of the nonaligned countries in order to reaffirm the principles of nonalignment.

Replying to a question on whether the Nonaligned Movement can help resolve the economic problems in the world, Djuranovic emphasized that "the function of the movement from the very beginning has not been merely to resolve political problems." "Its program of action," Djuranovic added, "also seeks the solution of economic problems, the undertaking of appropriate action so that burning economic issues can be more successfully resolved."

In this occasion the president added that "the crisis in international economic relations is of very great proportions" and that the developing countries are in an extremely disadvantageous position because the crisis of their debts has reached such a level that it is seriously threatening to cause major disturbances in those countries as well as the outbreak of a crisis in the international monetary-financial system.

"I believe that at the present juncture," Djuranovic said, "the action of the Latin American countries in resolving economic problems is of particular importance." According to Djuranovic, these questions form not only part of the policies of the Nonaligned Movement, but at the present time the movement should also develop its activity in this connection to the full, above all within the framework of the Group of 77 and through efforts to renew the global North-South negotiations.

At the same time Djuranovic called for more intensive and greater economic cooperation between the developing countries and particularly the nonaligned. He added that the preconditions for this exist and that "we cannot be satisfied" with the current state of affairs. "In the coming period the Nonaligned Movement should do more in this area," Djuranovic said.

Commenting on Yugoslav-Indian relations, President Djuranovic said that "economic cooperation is indeed lagging behind political cooperation." "In recent years," he said "there has been a certain stagnation in economic cooperation between our two countries." Certain objective circumstances have also contributed to this, according to Djuranovic, above all the generally unfavorable economic situation in the world, and also the economic problems in the two countries.

President Djuranovic expressed the view, however, that Yugoslavia and India should initiate positive processes for this cooperation. "For such cooperation," he said "there exist realistic, though not spectacular possibilities." He voiced the conviction, however, that "with efforts on both sides we can go forward step by step in promoting that cooperation."

The greatest possibilities for strengthening the economic cooperation of the two friendly and nonaligned countries lie, in Djuranovic's view, in the development of higher forms of economic cooperation, in industrial cooperation, in promoting activities along the lines of joint investment, joint projects and so on. "India and Yugoslavia have the potential for these higher forms of economic cooperation," Djuranovic stressed. He added that "to remain at the level of classic commodity exchange is totally inadequate," and said that "on these bases it will certainly not be possible to develop our cooperation." President Djuranovic emphasized the need for efforts on both sides to realize joint programs of development that will promote economic cooperation.

Addressing the Indian public through All-India Radio, Djuranovic expressed his admiration for the Indian people and his respect for everything that this nation has achieved in its struggle for independence and social progress. Djuranovic also expressed his particular admiration for the policy that India is following of consistently implementing the original principles of nonalignment.

SAWPY DELEGATION MEETS WITH ANGOLAN LEADERS

AU251648 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Aug 84 p 7

[Text] Luanda -- A Socialist Alliance delegation led by Nenad Bucin, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, is currently visiting Angola as part of contacts with the political organizations of the "front-line" country and the liberation movements of southern Africa.

Angola and Yugoslavia fully support the Namibian and the South African peoples' struggle for their freedom, it was said in the talks which Nenad Bucin held with Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the MPLA-Labor Party and Angolan defense minister.

The Socialist Alliance delegation was also received by Paulo Jorge, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and Angolan minister of external affairs. It was stressed that the regime in Pretoria is dragging out the implementation of Security Council Resolution No 435 on Namibia. Pedro Maria Tonha informed the SAWPY delegation that, 6 months after the agreement with Angola, the regime in Pretoria has not yet completely withdrawn its troops from Angolan territory.

PRISTINA RADIO ON IRREDENTISTS' 'LOATHSOME' ACTS

LD241331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0828 GMT 24 AUG 84

[Text] Pristina, 24 Aug (TANJUG) -- A number of recent loathsome acts have caused anxiety in the people of Kosovo and further afield among members of all of our nations and nationalities. A 12-year-old Serbian girl was raped at Ljubenic near Pec. An unknown enemy set eight haystacks on fire in the Devic Monastery near Srbica. Ljak Smigic's granary full of wheat was set on fire in Drsnik. All these enemy excesses also have a deeper background which should be clearly exposed. This was stressed by journalist Mark Marleku in a commentary broadcast by Pristina Radio last night.

It is a fact, the commentary continues, that the political and security situation in Kosovo is increasingly stable thanks to efforts made by the subjective forces, led by the LC during the hard 3-year struggle with the enemy. This fact still seems to irritate a handful of fanatical enemies who are trying at all costs and in a variety of underhanded and perfidious ways to cause anxiety among working people and citizens, to disturb intranational relations, and to induce the Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate from Kosovo. All this is done to achieve an environment as ethnically pure as possible within the framework of a plan to create the "Kosovo Republic," in other words to break away from the Yugoslav federation.

The extreme irredentist forces' recent actions are without precedent and are not known to human civilization, particularly not to the Albanian people, who have always treasured honorable behaviour. Rape of small girls, perfidious arson of Orthodox-owned farms, and desecration of graves are the worst acts that people can possibly commit and give a clear idea of the ideology, way of thinking, and conscience of the irredentists.

Even more painful is the fact that there are environments in which the perpetrators of excesses of this kind are not energetically condemned. In Ljubenic, where a local man, Miftar Hajredina, raped a 12-year-old Serbian girl, Communists did no more than characterize his act as inhuman and shameful despite the assessment of the Pec LC Municipal Committee Presidium that this was a nationalist outrange with grave political consequences. They stuck to their view of the matter and justified it by saying that to describe this act as nationalist would allegedly have the effect of exacerbating international relations in their environment, which is an attitude more reminiscent of enemy demagogy than of rational discussion among Communists. The ugly face of this affair has an even uglier reverse side. The behavior of Ljubenic Communists fell short not only of the Communist norms of behavior but also of all human norms. Old people in this same area of Metohia still remember that during the occupation an old Albanian killed his own son because he had raped a Serbian girl, says Pristina Radio's journalist Mark Marleku.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY VANDALISM HAS NO LIMITS

AU241900 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] A further settling of the political and security situation in Kosovo is of extraordinary importance for a stable situation in the country. Favorable socio-political conditions are being created in this province for a more rapid overcoming of the difficulties resulting from the counterrevolutionary developments in the spring of 1981

At the same time the Albanian nationalists and irredentists continue to try with their actions to bring about instability in the political and security spheres. What phenomena and their consequences are involved? Milisav Milic will tell us about this: It is obvious that in [words indistinct] Of the nationalist fervor of Albanian irredentists, the vandalism of their counterrevolutionary orgies has no limits. This has been demonstrated by many events. This summer a Serbian cemetery at the village of Dvorance, near Suva Reka, was destroyed. Nine haystacks were burned at Device. A great fight between Albanian and Serbian families took place at Vitomirica village, near Pec, a village which gave 12 people's heroes to the revolution. At Belo Polje, in the same commune, Borka Pavlovic, 54, was physically attacked, while in the village of Lubenic an 18-year old Albanian raped a Serbian minor. Similar cases were also noted in Gernica, near Gnjilane, and Zitina, near Vitina. Cases of rape have become more frequent, and the main goal of these criminal deeds is to create a psychosis of tension and uncertainty, to drive the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and to create an enthnically pure greater Albania.

To achieve this goal, the irredentists most frequently attack the monuments of ancient Serbian culture in Kosovo, monuments that are, in fact, common Yugoslav property. Many of these monuments rank among the most [word indistinct] examples of the world's cultural inheritance. In persistently claiming a so-called Illyrian ethnogenesis, Albanian nationalists are disturbed by every Serbian feature. In the psychological tyranny, the religious and national feelings of people are attacked, mostly with attacks on monasteries and with the destruction of tombstones. All these primarily immoral deeds cast a dark shadow on the traditionally proud and honest Albanian people. And the examples of this honesty are numerous. On this occasion, let us mention only some of them.

Idriz Gasi installed electricity in the Devic monastery. Following the recent arson of this medieval building, he was among the first to offer his help. In Turjak, near Pec, Smail Gasi put up a fence around a Serbian Cemetery and takes regular care of the cemetery. In the village of Bukos, near Vucitrn, many Albanian and Serbian families live like one family. And in the village of Dragas no nationalist conflict has been recorded for years. The situation is similar in some other localities in the province.

Regrettably, there are increasingly more cases which disgust us. Albanian nationalists introduce hatred, thus bringing evil to everybody living in Kosovo, primarily to the Albanian people who in self-managing Yugoslavia have experienced real national and social emancipation and full prosperity. The togetherness and equal rights for all inhabitants of this province is not [words indistinct] of the life not only in Kosovo, and the future actions of the 100,000 Communists of the province should be aimed in this direction: In doing this the greatest care should be devoted to fostering the traditional friendliness and to promoting true brotherhood and unity. This naturally presupposes a more energetic struggle against the culprits responsible for those deeds that continue to unsettle the situation in Kosovo.

SLOVENE REPORT ON POLITICAL-SECURITY SITUATION

AU252050 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Aug 84 p 3

[J.P. report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 22 Aug -- The security-political situation in Slovenia last year was secure and stable. Despite the difficult economic situation and a fall in the standard of living, the more or less successful supply of basic products and energy vitally influenced the general mood of working people and citizens.

Stable security was strongly supported and guaranteed primarily through the confidence of most of the working people in the self-managing socialist system. This assessment, very favorable in the given circumstances, is contained in the report of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs that has been submitted to the Slovene Assembly.

According to the observations of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the security situation in Slovenia is negatively influenced by increasingly more numerous irregularities in certain working and living circles resulting from careless and irresponsible attitudes toward social property, omission of the necessary self-protective and security measures, personal appropriation, and so forth. The numerous criminal deeds in the basic organization of associated labor could be prevented if the self-managing and managing organs had a more responsible attitude toward control and protection of social property.

Because of numerous irregularities in the basic organization of associated labor: poor organization of work, low personal incomes, unsuitable working time, and similar reasons, a far greater number of work stoppages, forced meetings, and other ways in which workers express their dissatisfaction, were noted last year than in 1982. In the organizations of associated labor 362 "conflict phenomena" were noted, or 132.1 percent more than in the preceding year. Of this number, there were 60 work stoppages (compared with 24 in 1982), 75 forced meetings, and 227 other forms of expression of workers' dissatisfaction with the situation and irregularities in the basic organizations of associated labor. Most work stoppages were characterized by a spontaneous reaction of workers to low personal incomes and i-regularities in the basic organizations of associated labor.

The number of criminal deeds of a political nature, which the organs for internal affairs dealt with, was reduced by 7.8 percent (from 64 to 59) compared with 1982, while the number of infringements of a political nature increased 25.3 percent (from 380 to 476). Among criminal deeds of a political nature, the largest categories were insults of the SFRY (33.9 percent), hostile propagand (26.85 percent), and provocation of national and religious intolerance and discord (27.1 percent).

Of the 476 public peace and order violations of a political nature that were dealt with, the perpetrators were detected in 236 cases or 49.6 percent. Prevalent among the undetected violations are nationalistic symbols written by unidentified persons on public buildings, catering establishments, passenger railroad cars of international trains, and other public places.

The Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs draws attention to the fact that certain critics and "dissatisfied" individuals in Slovenia increasingly commit provocations by means of pamphlets about a Stalinization of the political system of socialist self-management, the abuses made by the LC, the "illegal" trials, "problems" borrowed from other republics, and so forth.

[The following passage appears in bold print and within the body of the article]

Illegal Channels

Last year, a large number of illegal channels (an increase of 65.5 percent) was detected for smuggling goods and for illegally crossing the state border. In 1983, 63 organizers of illegal crossings and smuggling across the state border were reported to the pertinent judicial organs, while 1 year earlier the number was 26.

Goods unobtainable on the domestic market were most often smuggled. Last year, 1,842 persons were dealt with for attempted flight across the state border (in 1982, there were 1,696 persons), of this number, 1,071 (1,161) were foreigners and 771 (in 1982, 535) were Yugoslav citizens. Last year, the organs of internal affairs dealt with 69 (the year before last, 120) foreigners for illegal entry into the SFRY. Last year, 176 cases of flight by Yugoslav and foreign citizens into neighboring countries at the border crossings or in their immediate vicinity were noted, or 76 percent more than in 1982. In cooperation with the border organs of the neighboring countries, it was established that 60 (13) of our citizens and 113 (85) foreign citizens succeeded in fleeing across the border. Our citizens thus primarily wanted to avoid paying the deposit, while in certain cases the flight resulted from the individuals' adventurist and criminal intentions, or else was an attempt to avoid the performance of civic and other obligations. However, not in a single case was it established that the flight resulted from political reasons.

POPIT COMMENTS ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSION

AU231408 Belgrade KOMUNIST in Serbo-Croatian No 1425 20 July 84 pp 6-7

["Excerpts" from interview granted by France Popit, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, during his visit to the editorial offices of the Slovene edition of KOMUNIST; place and date not given; name of interviewer not given]

[Excerpt] After a long time it is now happening again that some materials are being discussed by the basic organizations, which, as has been said, should provide a final assessment of the Draft Conclusions of the Presidium and place the final seal on them, for it is they that will have to implement them.

[Popit] This is certainly good. However, if we want to achieve greater unity and efficiency of the LC, the discussions must have a clear socialist self-managing design and it must be organized appropriately. We shall not, however, solve the essence of the problem just in a discussion among the members. What matters is the unity of the political leadership. If it is united, firm, and on the side of socialist self-managing production relations, it will not be difficult to create unity among the members, too.

The great majority of those participating in the discussion at the 13th session were united at least in word: They invoked the congresses and Kardelj's guidelines. We also heard some speeches that ideologically justified statist centralist views. If we accepted that, we would negate the role of the republics, the communes, and the workers in basic organizations of associated labor, or rather their constitutional, market, and income position. This would in essence require forced solutions for socioeconomic problems which, sooner or later, would initiate internal and national friction.